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HISPANIC
NOTES & MONOGRAPHS

ESSAYS, STUDIES, AND BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES ISSUED BY THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

VII

Entrance to the Museum of the Hispanic Society of America

URUGUAYANS

OF

TO-DAY

BY

WILLIAM BELMONT PARKER

Corresponding Member of the Hispanic Society of America,
Author of "Life of ward Rowland Sill," etc.,
Editor of "Cubans of To-da " Argentines of To-day," etc., etc.

THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA
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1921

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FOREWORD

RUGUAYANS OF TO-DAY" is the
h book in the series planned by The
ıic Society of America to make better
to the English-speaking world the
ntative living men of Hispanic
:a.

two hundred or more persons whose
phies are collected in this volume
e taken as fairly representative of
ay. They are drawn from all parts
country and from all walks of life;
gh, as is common in Latin coun-
where every one feels the pull of
ıpital, there is a disproportionate
r of residents of the seat of govern-
and what may seem an excessive
r of members of the two learned
ions, medicine and the law. This
ecessarily be true of a country in
every one aspires to have at least
lence in the capital, and in which
y to the high places in government,

which are the general goal of ambition, so often lies through the professions. There are, therefore, to be found a large number of lawyers and physicians, government officials, diplomats, soldiers, and teachers, and but a comparatively small number of those engaged in industry and commerce.

It is impossible to expect that the list is complete; doubtless there are some omitted who should have been included, but in justice it should be added that in nearly every case such omission was due to lack of the necessary data. Yet it is to be hoped that the biographies here printed will convey a just impression of the character and attainments of Uruguayan civilization. It will be plain to the reader that no attempt has been made to render the classification final—a thing which would be difficult in view of the fact that so many of the subjects of these biographies have won distinction, not in a single, but in several fields of national service—nor has the editor tried to proportion exactly the length of the biography to the importance of the subject.

The alphabetical arrangement, adopted for the first time in this volume, was made practicable by the publication of the book in London rather than in Montevideo. It may be proper for the editor to remind his readers that it is very usual in Spanish names to give the family names of both father and mother. Pedro Álvarez y Medina, for example, being the son of Juan Álvarez and Rosa Medina, comes under the letter A. In accordance, too, with the Spanish practice a married woman will be found indexed under her maiden name, to which that of her husband is coupled.

In the preparation of this book the editor has to acknowledge great and exceptional obligations to Señor Arturo Scarone of Montevideo, whose labours in the field of Uruguayan biography are well known; he desires also gratefully to record his indebtedness to Don Zorilla de San Martín and Señor Narciso Binayán.

W. B. P.

London,
October 1, 1921.

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EDUARDO ACEVEDO

Lawyer; writer

ARDO ACEVEDO, the son of Don
o Acevedo, a well-known jurist,
Joaquina Vázquez, was born in
Aires in the year 1858, but in his
outh he took advantage of the
e of choosing Uruguayan citizen-
In the year 1882 Acevedo graduated
e degree of Advocate, on presenting
s on Municipal Government which
th well-merited praise.

some years he occupied himself as
alist: he was editor of *La Razón*
; editor of *El Siglo* from 1889 to
and in 1907, 1908, and again in
f *El Tiempo*. From 1904 to 1906
Rector of the University, and dur-
1 and 1912 held office as Secretary
e for the Department of Industry,

revealing in both positions his eminent aptitude for high public duties. At the present time he is Professor of Political Economy and Finance in the faculties of law and science. In August, 1920, he was appointed President of the commission organized by various distinguished Uruguayans to collect and edit the works of the great publicist Juan Carlos Gómez.

The following works are from his pen: *Una cuestión de derecho internacional privado*, 1899; *Economía Política y Finanzas*, 1903; *Notas y Apuntes, contribución al estudio de la historia económica y financiera de la República*, 2 vols. 1903; *El libro del pequeño ciudadano*, 1907; *Artigas, jefe de los orientales y protector de los pueblos libres*, 1909; *Temas de legislación obrera*, 1914; *Temas de legislación financiera*, 1915; *La propaganda de El Siglo en 1915*, 1916; *Proyecto de ley de minería*, 1916; *Manual de historia uruguaya*, 1916–20; *Ideas de actualidad*, 1917—all published in Montevideo.

EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ

Diplomatist; writer.

UARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ was born on wentieth of April, 1851, in the town ión, but was educated at Montevideo, : he obtained his Bachelor's degree at Jniversity in 1869. He then began udy law, but soon abandoned it for cs and journalism.

began his political career in 1870 by g part in the revolution of Timoteo icio, with whom, when the movement : down, he was exiled. After the : of 1872, he returned to Montevideo, l his studies, founded *La República*, joined the staff of *La Democracia*. 75, when Ellauri was ousted, Acevedo shed violent protests against the exer- of personal autocratic power, for ı he was imprisoned and exiled. He

afterwards took part in the revolution of Colonel Julio Arrue, whom he served as secretary. When this revolution broke down he betook himself to Rio Janeiro, from there he passed to Buenos Aires, and thence to Dolores in the province of Buenos Aires. In the following year he returned to Montevideo, and became political editor of *La Democracia*, but certain violent articles from his pen in regard to a political assassination forced him to withdraw to Buenos Aires, where he remained for the next eight years, and did not return to Montevideo until 1895.

Since that time he has held many important public posts, among others the following: Member of the Council of State, 1898; Senator, from 1898 to 1903, during which period he was President of the Senate; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Mexico, and Cuba in 1903. In 1905, while occupying this post, he drew up a report, at the request of the General Board of Education, on Public Education in the United States. In 1906 he was transferred to the post of

Minister to Argentina and Paraguay; in 1908 he was sent in a similar capacity to Italy and Switzerland; in 1911 he was promoted to be Minister to Brazil; in 1916 he was transferred to Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, and there reached the prescribed term of years in government service and retired from active life in 1920.

Señor Acevedo Díaz has a well-deserved reputation as a journalist and an author. As a journalist he was a member of the staff of *El Nacional* of Montevideo, *La Democracia*, *La República*, *La Revista Uruguaya*, and *La Época* and *La Constitución* of Dolores, Argentina. As an author his reputation rests on the following novels: *Nativa*, Montevideo, 1890; *Grito de Gloria*, La Plata, 1893; *Brenda*, Montevideo, 1894; *Ismael*, Montevideo, 1894; *Soledad*, Montevideo, 1894; *Minés*, Rome, 1910; *Lanza y Sable*, 1911; and *El mito del Plata*, 1916.

FEDERICO E. ACOSTA Y LARA

Journalist; public man.

FEDERICO E. ACOSTA Y LARA, the son of Antonio Acosta y Lara and Carlota Reynoso, was born on the twentieth of September, 1858, in Argentina, in the town of Gualeguay, but is a citizen of Uruguay by adoption. He was educated at Montevideo, where he took his degree as Advocate at the University, in 1885, on presenting a thesis entitled *Los Partidos Políticos*.

Soon after his graduation he was appointed Professor of International Law and the Philosophy of Law, and in 1886 served on the University Council during the reorganization projected by Dr. Alfredo Vázquez Acevedo. As was usual among the vigorous men of his generation, he added to his academic studies the labours of a journalist and politician. Since 1897 he has served almost continuously in the

House of Deputies, and has not refused to share in the revolutions of his time. He gave proof of disinterested courage in 1898 when, after the assassination of President Borda, he sustained the constitutional rule of succession, although the beneficiary was Cuestas, his political opponent. He showed courage again as a member of the permanent commission in opposing the decrees of banishment made by President Cuestas against Drs. Herrera y Obes, Martín Aguirre, and Ángel Bran. His action in this episode resulted in his being drawn into the revolution against Cuestas in 1898 and deported to Argentina.

On his return to Uruguay he resumed his labours as journalist and as public man, held various offices, and in due course became editor-in-chief of the newspaper *El Deber*, where he continues.

Señor Acosta y Lara has written much, both in the daily press, in periodicals, and in more permanent form: among the books published by him are two text-books: *Filosofía del Derecho*, and *Lecciones de Derecho Constitucional.*

VII HISPANIC NOTES

Adolfo Agorio

ADOLFO AGORIO

Man of letters.

FO AGORIO, the son of Enrique and Isabel Irigoyen, both of Uru- vas born on the fifteenth of Sep- 1888, at Montevideo, and was d partly at the University there, at that of Buenos Aires.

egan to acquire a reputation in 1914 contributions to the daily paper , of Montevideo, in which he dis- the events associated with the an War, taking the side of the Allies. rk showed breadth of ideas and a y for analysis, which favourably sed his readers in *El Día*, in *ción* of Buenos Aires, and in other cals both in South America and , where several of his articles have translated into various European

languages. For a time he taught philosophy, but is now a member of the council of administration of Posts and Telegraphs. In 1920 he made a voyage to Europe to represent his Government at the seventh Universal Postal Congress, held at Madrid.

Up to the present time Señor Agorio is the only writer in South America who has obtained the honour of being appointed a member of the Academy of Men of Letters of France. Of the eighty foreign members of this body he is the youngest.

He is the author of the following works: *La Fragua*, questions relating to the European War, 1915; *Fuerza u Derecho*, moral aspects of the Great War, 1916; *La Sombra de Europa*, 1917; *L'Amérique Latine et la France*, 1917; *La Bicki Ubura*, 1920.

JUAN AGUIRRE Y GONZÁLEZ

Lawyer; public man.

JUAN AGUIRRE Y GONZÁLEZ, the son of Juan Aguirre and Clotilde González, was born in Montevideo on the twenty-second of August, 1870. Finishing his studies at the University of Montevideo, he obtained the degree of Advocate in 1894 on presenting a thesis dealing with the Basis of Extradition. Soon afterwards he established himself in San Fructuoso, where he began the practice of the law, but removed to Rocha, where he filled the positions of Collector of Taxes, 1895, and Governor of the district, 1896–97.

After returning to Montevideo he took no part in politics for more than fifteen years, devoting himself to the practice of his profession, but during the second administration of President Batlle y Ordóñez, he

was elected a member of the City Council of the Capital, and also of the Departmental Board of Education, becoming President of both bodies. In 1915 he was proclaimed Senator for Río Negro, a post he filled up to August, 1918, and then resigned to occupy the position of Director of Primary and Normal Instruction. In politics he is affiliated with the Colorado Party, being a member of the "Radical," or "Vierista," group.

JUAN JOSÉ DE AMÉZAGA

Jurist; public man.

AN JOSÉ DE AMÉZAGA, the son of Juan de Amézaga and Josefa Landavado, born at Montevideo on the twenty-h of January, 1883. After finishing primary studies, he entered the ersity of Montevideo, obtained the e of Bachelor of Sciences and Letters, continuing in the school, graduated lvocate in 1905. The high rank which on in the University was rewarded a travelling scholarship for European , and on his return he became allied arriage to Celia Alvarez Muliá, a ber of one of the most distinguished ies in Montevideo.

. de Amézaga has had a varied and ssful career, in which he has won action as a teacher, legislator, and

diplomatist. Among the numerous positions he has occupied are: Professor of Philosophy in the Department of Secondary Instruction; Lecturer on Criminal Law in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences; Director of the Department of Labour; Deputy for the Department of Durazno in two legislatures. As a Deputy, he took an active part in the general discussion of such laws as were sanctioned from 1908 to 1914, and himself introduced, among others, the following projects: Old Age Pensions; Industrial Accident Insurance; an act to safeguard the salaries of married women, and the reorganization of national public charities, collaborating, as far as this last project was concerned, with an extra-parliamentary commission.

He also served as Delegate to the Fourth International American Conference at Buenos Aires, 1910; Minister of Industries; Ambassador to the Argentine Government in 1916; Vice-President of the Ateneo; Member of the Councils for Secondary Instruction, for National Public Charities, and for the Protection of Children. He is

at present President of the Board of Directors of the Bank of State Securities, appointed in January, 1918; Honorary Director of the Library of the Faculty of Law and Member of the Council of the same Faculty. He is a member of the Uruguayan Society for International Law. Among his numerous published works are: *Nulidades en Derecho Civil*, *Culpa Aquiliana*, and *Enseñanza del Derecho Civil*.

L. ENRIQUE ANDREOLI

Journalist and public man.

ENRIQUE ANDREOLI, the son of ique Andreoli and Julia Vidart, was at Montevideo on the first of July, . While still a very young man, he ed the arena of metropolitan journal- and became associated with the staffs arious daily papers, among them *La ocracia* and *El Siglo*. In 1905 he also d the *Revista Comercial*. He was one ie charter-members of the Press Club occupied on its committee of control, iccessive periods, the offices of Secre- , Vice-President, and Member of the unal of Honour.

is political affiliations are with the onal Party. He has served as a iber of three legislatures, occupying at in the House of Representatives,

and also took part in the General Constitutional Assembly. In 1905 he joined the Young Men's League presided over by Carlos Roxlo, and in 1907 he was made a titular member of the Electoral Board of Montevideo. He was a member of the Convention in various periods for the Departments of Colonia, Río Negro, Artigas and Montevideo; on several occasions he served as delegate to the Electoral Congress of Deputies and Boards. He was a leading figure in the organization of the Argentine-Uruguayan Assembly which was brought about in 1906, and also in that one which was inaugurated by the Radical Party in Argentina.

He took a prominent part in the successful campaign against the law proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, in 1912, for restraining the liberty of the Press. He was secretary of the University Committee to celebrate the centenary of the battle of Las Piedras. He is a Director of the Society of Mutual Aid; member of the Uruguayan Commission for erecting a monument to Francisco Pi y Margall,

ided over by Dr. Súñer y Capdevilla;
promoter and organizer of the testi-
ial presented to President Roque
z Peña, in appreciation of his pat-
sm in defence of electoral freedom,
organizer of the great national
ing of the twenty-fifth of August,
, in which the armed forces of Eng-
, Argentina, and Brazil participated.
ook an active share in the organiza-
and unification of the Uruguayan
onalist Party, was a member of the
nission for the wounded in the
lutionary movement in 1910, and a
ber of the National Board for Subsist-
which met in 1908.

ñor Andreoli has contributed to many
gn papers, including *La Prensa*, of
ios Aires, and to a number of literary
ews. He has acted as President of
Journalistic Committee of Propaganda,
of the Uruguayan League against
erculosis; he is a member of the
rning board of the National Club, of
ous committees for civic propaganda,
of the National Aviation Committee;

he is Honorary President of many political clubs both in Montevideo and in the interior of the country.

FLORENCIO ARAGÓN Y ETCHART

Jurist; public man.

FLORENCIO ARAGÓN Y ETCHART was born at Montevideo, on the fourteenth of May, 1878, his parents being Juan Aragón and Juana Etchart. After pursuing studies in the University at Montevideo he obtained the degree of Advocate in March, 1905.

He has acted as legal adviser to the Department of Customs of Paysandú, Representative for Montevideo and for Paysandú, Vice-President of the Chamber of Representatives, and at the present time is Senator for Maldonado for the period 1916 to 1922. The members of his party, "The Colorado," appointed him to take part in the Constitutional Assembly, which held its sessions in the years 1916–17. In January, 1917, he was elected

Senator for the Department of Maldonado for the term ending 1923. He is a financier of the first rank and represented Uruguay at the Economic Congress which met in New York in 1920. He has taken a significant part in the politics of his country and at the present time he is attached to the group known as the "Fighting Section" of the Colorado Party. In the legislature he has been responsible for numerous measures, many of which have already found their place on the Statute book of Uruguay.

Ignacio Arcos Pérez

GNACIO ARCOS PÉREZ

Physician.

IO ARCOS PÉREZ, the son of Arcos, a retired Spanish merchant, laría Pérez, also of Spanish origin, n at Montevideo, where he was ducated, although he received his ooling in Spain. Afterwards he Paris and studied under such surgeons as Tuffier, Potain, y, Doyen, Reclus and Terrier. tudent-interne of the Maciel , after a most brilliant career awarded the highest distinction the University, namely a degree *um laude*.

tered the clinic of Dr. Pugnalini, lthough he was then only a student, ıcted the first operation known in for laminectomia—heart disease

with paralysis—with such success that the patient was able to move his extremities in twenty-four hours. Besides that, he conducted the first operation of nefrectomia, for renal tuberculosis, the very delicate operation of re-section of the maxilla for malignant tumour, and the first exploration of a pancreatic tumour of a neoplastic character.

These noteworthy operations attracted the attention of the medical profession and secured Dr. Pérez a place as one of the most brilliant of Uruguayan surgeons. He was chosen to represent his country at various congresses in the Old World, among others, in the company of Dr. Aznárez, the Hygienic Congress of Madrid. On his return, he became Head of the Sanatorium of the Fraternidad Society, and there carried through, for the first time in Uruguay with success, the Cæsarean operation, the details of which were published in the medical reviews.

After being established at Montevideo, he acted as director of several surgical institutions and took a notable part in the

ı of the Spanish Hospital, of
may practically be considered
ler. The foundation stone of
tal was laid twenty-five years
ı Depuy de Lome was Minister
y. Owing to financial difficulties
was interrupted, and it was
ɔ dissolve the association estab-
ound it, and to sell the property.
ɔpposed, however, by the parents
rez, in the hope of reviving the
ı more propitious season. Then
n the scene the new Spanish
Germán María de Ory, who
movement in the Spanish colony
lete the construction of the
Knowing the zealous sympathies
ez for Spain, and his professional
cy, he summoned him to take
ion of the hospital construction.
ıumanitarian and national work
gave up ten years of his life; the
ecame the pride of his existence,
ıbours even extended to the law
the country, where his champion-
ıe hospital is still remembered.

In 1920 he was named Director-General of the Health Commission and Head of the Medical Staff of the Galician Home. Recently, the Cámara del Libro Español, founded by Altamira, Cajal, Maura, and other eminent Spaniards, entrusted him with a mission to promote Spanish culture in the intellectual circles of Uruguay. The auspicious results he attained in this have been noticed by different reviews in Madrid and Barcelona, from which he has received praise for his repeated proofs of love for the mother country.

Though not an active politician, he became affiliated with the National Party, in which he was chosen President of the Abstentionist Committee, whose activities prolonged the revolutionary movements of January and October, 1910, and whose policy would have given triumph to the cause which it served, but for the lack of zeal of some of the members of the party. He has filled various positions in the organization of his party, on electoral commissions, and in recent years as a delegate from various districts of the

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention for rtment of Florida.

, he married María Dina Starrico. érez has contributed numerous on surgery to Uruguayan and reviews, among them papers on minal surgery of tumours of the the treatment of diseases of the his doctor's thesis dealt with Traumatism; at the Congress of ie presented a work on Demo- Hygiene; while residing in Spain e various articles on medical he also described the different nents visited by him in Santiago ostela, Madrid, Barcelona, and es.

Ricardo Julio Areco

being teacher of Geography in the section of Secondary Instruction in 1888; member of the Departmental Commission for Primary Instruction at Montevideo; Secretary General of the General Division of the Post Office, 1894; President of the Administrative Board of Treinta y Tres and Governor of Florida, 1897; Representative for the same Department, 1902; Senator for Treinta y Tres, 1907; Deputy for Cerro Largo, 1913; Deputy for Duranzo, 1914; and Senator for Salto, 1915–21. He was President of the Chamber of Representatives in 1914 and filled the same position in the Senate from 1915 to 1919, when he was elected a member of the Council of Administration for the space of six years. Since the year 1913 he has twice filled the presidency of the National Committee of the Colorado Party. He is the author of the following proposed acts of legislation, some of which are already on the Statute book: Legitimation of Natural Children, Tacit Recognition of Natural Children, Conditional Sentences, Divorce by Mutual Consent, Divorce by Sole Will of

Domingo Arena

the Faculty of Law, where, some years later, he graduated with the degree of Advocate.

When he had reached the age fixed by law, he obtained his citizenship papers and began to take an active part in political life in the ranks of the Colorado Party. He has twice been Deputy for the Department of Tacurembó; two years Representative for the Department of Soriano; Senator for Montevideo (replacing Señor Batlle y Ordóñez, who resigned this position to accept the Presidency of the Republic), and in 1917 was again elected Deputy. During these two periods he was President of the House of Representatives.

As legislator he introduced several measures, among them amendments to the Divorce Law and a bill exempting members of the army from the penalty of death. After the new constitution came into operation, replacing that of 1830, he was elected by the General Assembly as member of the Council of Administration, a body which, together

e Presidency of the Republic,
, in Uruguay, the executive
s of the country. A life-long
of the Colorado Party, he ad-
the present time, to the principles
Batllista" group. On repeated
s he has held a prominent place
ɔuncils of his party.

journalist, Señor Arena has been
er of the staff of *El Día* and has
through all the various stages
at of reporter to editor-in-chief,
ion which he now fills jointly
nator Julio María Sosa. He is
the leaders in defence of the
of Señor Batlle y Ordóñez for a
te Executive, in support of which
given various addresses. Among
ɹlished works are the following:
ɪrios a los articulos 190 *y* 196 *del*
Civil, 1910; *La presunción de*
lad; Divorcio y matrimonio, 1912;
el Ejecutivo Colegiado, 1913.

Alfredo Arocena

and founder of the Carrasco bathing establishment. He has drawn up schemes for public flower gardens on a large scale, and some of these have been put into effect. He is a member of the board of control of the Rural Association of Uruguay, of the Uruguayan Club, and of the Jockey Club. He acted as honorary secretary of embassy in the mission of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bachini, to the governments of Great Britain, Italy, and Spain during the year 1910. Although he was chosen to organize the Administrative Council, and was appointed President of the Board of Education of Montevideo in 1916, he declined both appointments. He is the author of a work entitled, *Los Actos Juridicos en el Derecho Internacional Privado*, and of various studies dealing with commercial legislation, political economy, and literature.

ABDÓN AROZTEGUY

Journalist; public man.

ÓN AROZTEGUY, the son of Dr. el Arozteguy, a native of the province ipuzcoa (Spain), who served as sur- n the celebrated Basque Battalion in reat War, and of Bernarda López y ia, was born on the thirtieth of July, in el Paso del Molino.

has had a highly adventurous career. e he was seventeen years old he to take part in public life, by sharing revolution of 1870, a movement led neral Timoteo Aparicio. Earlier than e had received his baptism of fire at aking of Montevideo. He served in evolution until it was terminated by compact of April, 1872, when he ted with various companions to os Aires, where he and his party

arrived only after many adventures in the mountains of Rosario and after being obliged finally to seize a whaler which brought them to the neighbouring city. In 1874 he returned to Uruguay, and a little time afterwards took part with the Principista party in the election of the tenth of January, 1875, which was held in the Plaza de la Constitución. At the beginning of the government of Pedro Varela, he found it necessary again to take refuge in Buenos Aires. A short time afterwards, however, he returned to Montevideo, to remain there until the outbreak of what is called the Tricolour Revolution, with which he associated himself from beginning to end. At its close he took up his residence in Montevideo, where, within a few months, on the initiation of General Aparicio, he was named Deputy for the Department of Canelones, in accordance with the compact of 1872, which was ratified in 1875.

The revolutionary movements which began during the Government of General Santos obliged him once more to seek safety in Buenos Aires, after he had re-

signed his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on his own initiative. While in Argentina he began a violent agitation through the Press against the Santos Government and took a leading part in the first conspiracy and afterwards in the so-called Quebracho Revolution. In the revolution of 1897 he was named a delegate of the revolutionary committee of Buenos Aires, which originated the movement. At the end of this struggle he resided for a short time in Buenos Aires, when he returned to Uruguay and was restored to the exercise of his Uruguayan citizenship, which he had previously lost because of his acceptance of positions under the Argentine Government. He now took part in the agitation against the legislative assembly and the law courts, which produced the *coup d'état* of the tenth of February, 1898. After the suspension of constitutional order he again became a refugee in the Argentine Republic, where he resides at the present time, and where he has held various public positions.

He has acted as editor-in-chief of three papers in Montevideo—*El Pueblo*, *El*

Diario, and *La Reacción.* He has contributed to almost all the papers and reviews of Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil, and has written a large number of dramatic works, including *Julián Jiménez; Heroismo; Ituzaingó; Personajes en América; Las hijas del virrey; Sobrinos de don Anacleto,* and *Con amor y sin amor.* He is the author also of meritorious books, among which are *Revolución Oriental de 1870; Un sueño dantesco; Ensayos dramáticos; Conferencias políticas y económicas, discursos, artículos literarios, políticos, y económicos,* and *Viajes por la América del Sur.*

Hugo D. Barbagelata

Paris, 1920

HUGO DAVID BARBAGELATA

; editor.

Hugo David Bar[illegible] the son of Luis Barbagelata an[illegible]ción Figari, was born on the sec[illegible]ly, 1886, in Montevideo. There [illegible]d his early education in the [illegible]schools and the University, but for his later studies went to Paris where he attended the School of Political Science in 1911.

He had given early promise of his native bent toward the literary career which he has since followed. While he was a student at Montevideo, in 1903, he had been one of the editors of the *Revista Estudiantil*, and in 1907 he was made editor-in-chief of *La Razón* of Montevideo. In the same year he was sent to Paris as a member of the Legation staff. There, while pursuing his studies, he joined the staff of *La Revista*

de América; he became also a member of the Society of Americanists and a corresponding member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay.

In addition to his multitudinous labours for periodicals, Señor Barbagelata is the author of *Páginas Sudamericanas*, with prefatory letters by Ricardo Palma, Luis Melián Lafinur and Manuel Ugarte, Barcelona, 1909; *Bolivar y San Martin*, with a prologue by Rubén Darío, Paris, 1911, *Artigas y la Revolución Americana*, with a prologue by José Enrique Rodó, Paris, 1914; *Frontières*, Paris, 1911; *La Literatura Uruguaya*, Paris, 1917; *L'Influence des Idées Françaises dans la Révolution et dans l'Evolution de l'Amérique Espagnole*, Paris, 1917; *Pages Choisies de Rodó*, Paris, 1918; *Una centuria literaria*, in collaboration with Ventura García Calderón, Paris, 1920.

LORENZO BARBAGELATA

Lawyer; historian.

Lorenzo Barbagelata, the son of Luis Barbagelata and Anunciación Figari, was born on the eleventh of July, 1867, at Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, which he entered when he was fifteen years old and which granted him the degree of Advocate when he was twenty.

He entered at once upon the practice of his profession and also began to interest himself in public affairs. In the struggles and intrigues of a political life, however, he found no pleasure, so that, although he was elected Deputy for the Department of Montevideo in 1896, he gave up his seat as soon as the House met. In 1910 he was appointed a member of the commission, which included also Drs. Carlos

Traneso, Alberto Guani, Mateo Magariños, and Colonel Manuel M. Rodríguez, sent by Uruguay to the Government of Brazil for the purpose of presenting the official acknowledgment of Uruguay at the proclamation of the law establishing the co-dominion of the two countries over the Merim Lagoon and the River Yaguarón. In 1908 he was a member of the board of editors of the *Revista Histórica*, and for the past fourteen years has acted as an Associate Justice of the High Court. His many contributions to the historical literature of his country are to be found scattered in various reviews and periodicals.

EMILIO BARBAROUX

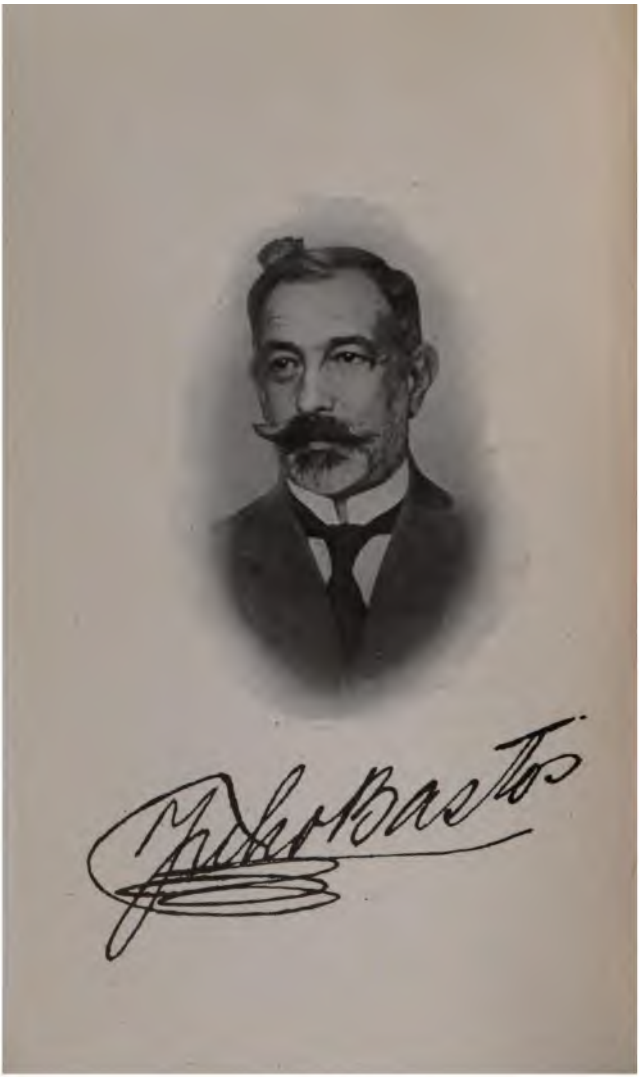
Public man ; Rector of the University.

EMILIO BARBAROUX was born in the town of Trinidad, in the Department of Flores, in 1876, and began his education in the Liceo of the Colonia Valdense, where his parents were living. Later he entered the University of Montevideo, and after taking the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters, took the Law School, graduating as Advocate in 1904.

For some years he taught Physics in the division of secondary instruction, but resigned to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives, to which he was elected in 1905 by the Department of Río Negro. During the presidency of Dr. Claudio Williman he acted as Secretary from 1907 to 1910; he was Minister of Foreign Affairs from March to September, 1910,

and again held the same position from December, 1910, to February, 1911, when he was appointed Minister to Belgium and in 1912 was given a similar appointment in Holland.

During the second Presidency of Señor Batlle y Ordóñez he was again appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, an office which he held from June, 1913, until February of the following year. In 1916 he was appointed Rector of the University, but resigned in the following September to fill the post of Minister of Public Instruction. This position he retained, however, for only a short time, and again became Rector of the University, where he remains at the present time. He is one of the leaders of the Colorado Party and is a member of the Committee of Physical Education and of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.



JULIO BASTOS

Magistrate.

JULIO BASTOS, the son of Emanual Bastos and Buana Fortet, was born on the eighteenth of July, 1863, in Montevideo, where he was educated at the English and French Institute and at the University, which granted him the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws in 1885.

He has won distinction both as a jurist and as a teacher. Soon after graduating he was appointed substitute Professor of Judicial Procedure in the Law School, where later he was made Professor of Forensic Practice, which he still teaches.

His career in the magistracy began early: he was appointed Judge at Artigas in 1892–94; in 1894 he held a similar position in the Department of Durazno; in 1897 he was made Judge of the Criminal

Court at Montevideo, and in 1903 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Commerce. In 1907 he was designated State Attorney in Civil Cases, and in the same year Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1908, by a unanimous vote of both houses of the legislature in joint assembly, he was chosen Judge of the High Court of Justice, which began its functions in that year.

Dr. Bastos has been honoured by election to many social, literary, and learned societies; he is a member of the Council of the Public Ambulance and Dispensary Service; during the space of four years he was President of the Montevideo Ateneo, Grand Master of the Uruguayan Masons, Vice-President of the Law Association, and from the beginning of the European War acted as Chairman of the Pro-Ally Committee and of that to further American solidarity. He is a corresponding member of the Ateneo of Santiago in Chile, of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, and of the American Historical and Numismatic Society of Buenos Aires.

VII HISPANIC NOTES

was appointed by the Government
aft a law dealing with Court
zation and reforms in the code of
rocedure. He is also the author of
s monographs on legal subjects.

José Batlle y Ordóñez

government of General Santos. In this position he was exposed to all kinds of threats until one night his house was assaulted and an attempt made against the life of his father, a man advanced in years, at whom shots were fired which fortunately missed their mark.

In 1885 he returned to the journalistic field in company with the famous journalist Dr. Teófilo D. Gil. As the political atmosphere was not propitious to the success of serious propaganda, he, as well as Gil, devoted themselves especially in this campaign to preparing the public sentiment for a revolutionary outbreak. Hardly had the opportunity arrived when Batlle, who had started with Rufino T. Domínguez the organization of the first battalion of volunteers, abandoned the pen of the journalist, emigrated to Buenos Aires, and devoted himself exclusively to the work of a soldier, until the unfortunate issue of the struggle at Quebracho.

After being held a prisoner in Palmares de Soto, Batlle returned to Montevideo, and there established the newspaper

, which took the line of violent
ion to the government and attacked
irregularities and abuses of the
For this he was twice imprisoned.
86 Batlle undertook a campaign in
e newspaper in behalf of the children
orphan asylum, and of pauper
s in the insane asylum, a campaign
ad the excellent result of depriving
y Council of Montevideo of the
of public charity and entrusting it
mmission of distinguished citizens.
a new revolutionary movement
at Buenos Aires, Batlle removed
act as secretary to Colonel Galeano,
movement died in its inception.
ing to Montevideo, he again
d the editorship of *El Día*, which he
l until he was appointed political
f Minas, a position he filled for a
eriod.
this time his career was definitely
l: at the end of 1889 he started for
ond time the newspaper *El Día*, to
e the candidacy of Dr. Julio Herrera
for President of the Republic, a

campaign which had a successful issue
he then directed his efforts to the orga
tion of the Colorado Party. In 18
was elected Deputy for El Salto and
afterwards started a campaign of op
tion against President Borda, whic
maintained until August 25, 189
which date that eminent citizen was
down in the street and killed. In
Batlle became a member of the Coun
State, and in December of the same
was elected Senator for Montevideo
1899 the Senate elected him its Presi
and for a brief period in virtue of
position he was Chief Executive, resi
this charge to Juan Lindolfo Cuestas
the latter was elected President.

In 1903 he himself was elected Pres
of the Republic. He had been in office
a few days when revolutionary moven
began under the leadership of Apa
Saravia, which continued until the tw
second of March, when peace was bro
about by the mediation of Dr. José E
Ramírez and Alfonso Lamas. On the
of January, 1904, Saravia started a

revolution which took on an extensive and bloody character, and only ended on the twenty-fourth of September, after Saravia had been mortally wounded in the battle of Masoller.

Peace being made, Batlle governed the country until his term ended on the first of March, 1907, and handed over the administration to his successor, elected by the General Assembly, Dr. Claudio Williman, during whose term of office Batlle resided in Europe and represented Uruguay at the International Congress of The Hague. At the beginning of 1911 he returned to his native country, was again chosen candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, and was elected by the Assembly on the first of March. The four years of his new presidency were passed without peace being disturbed.

In 1912 Batlle brought forward his project of constitutional reform, which has for one of its leading propositions a joint or collegiate executive. This programme is opposed not only by the National Party, but also by a wing of the Colorado Party.

The project was still under discussion when he ended his second term and transferred the executive functions to Dr. Feliciano Viera. In July, 1916, were held the elections for membership in the constitutional convention, on the basis of secret ballots and proportional representation. Those in favour of a collegiate executive failed to secure a majority. Thereupon Batlle, who had been put forward as a presidential candidate for the 1919–23 term, declined the nomination. After the sessions of the constitutional convention had begun, he was again urged to accept the candidacy for the presidency, but he gave it up as soon as the agreement was made between the National and Colorado Parties to carry through the constitutional reforms. He was a candidate for a seat in the National Council of Administration and was chosen by a great majority in the election of the twenty-eighth of November, 1920.

Julio A. Bauzá

JULIO ANTONIO BAUZÁ

Surgeon.

JULIO ANTONIO BAUZÁ, the son of Antonio Bauzá and Julia Stagnaro, was born on the twenty-second of April, 1881, at Montevideo, where he studied at the University and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906.

He had already begun to teach. He had charge of the laboratory work in Chemistry in 1904, and on his graduation as Doctor in 1906 he was commissioned to visit the chemical laboratories in the secondary schools in Europe. When he returned home in 1907 he presented a comprehensive report on methods in France, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. He was then appointed Lecturer in the Chemistry Department at the University in 1907, and later became Head of the

Pediatric Clinic, Physician of the Larrañaga Asylum, and head of the laboratory of the Pediatric Clinic. He was director of the first milk-testing board, founded in Montevideo in 1908, and Vice-President of the Society of Pediatrics. At the present time he is head of the bureau for the protection of infants and also of the nurses' bureau.

Dr. Bauzá has written much, contributing freely to the *Revista Médica de Uruguay*, and to the *Arcivos latino-americanos de pediatria*, particularly on th subject of infant mortality. Among his articles on this subject are the following: *La mortalidad infantil en el Uruguay en el decenio 1901–10*; *La tuberculosis en la primera infancia y su profilaxia en la ciudad de Montevideo*, 1914; *La mortalidad por difteria en Montevideo y la Seroterapia antidiftérica*, 1920.

Hamlet Baggaert

HAMLET BAZZANO

Astronomer; meteorologist.

AMLET BAZZANO, the son of Francisco
ano, was born on the fifteenth of June,
, at Montevideo, where he was educated
e schools of the city and at the Univer-
which granted him the degree of Sur-
r in 1895.

the same year he began his official
r by obtaining a post in charge of the
rvatory. Later he served on the
nission to study the port of Montevideo
was promoted to be Head of the
orological and Hydrometrical bureaus.
e 1905 he has been Director of the
onal Meteorological Institute and is
essor of Physical Geography at the
rsity of Montevideo. At the present
he is organizing the cinematographical
on in the institute, which is under his

charge, and preparing films of a scien character. He is a member of the a nomical societies of France, Great Bri and Spain.

He is the author of many meteorolo studies—among them: *Estudio del de la Plata*, presented in 1901 to the Se Scientific Latin American Congress; *I encias Meteorológicas sobre el Estu Organización de las Oficinas Científica Estado; Fundamentos para la not horaria de 0 a 24; Nacionalización servicio semafórico y su anexión; Cre del servicio de la Hora Oficial; Est Meteorológicos y del Río de la Plata*, in volumes, which obtained the first g prize in the navigation section at World's Exposition at Turin.

SEGUNDO BAZZANO

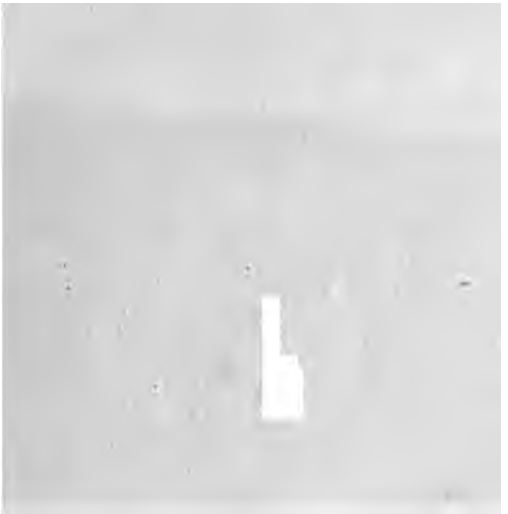
Soldier.

SEGUNDO BAZZANO was born in the Department of Canelones on the ninth of October, 1859. In 1876, when he was only seventeen years old, he entered the army as a private in the Seventh Battalion of Cazadores. He was soon transferred to the Second Battalion, and then to the Fourth Battalion. In December, 1877, he was appointed acting Sub-Lieutenant, and in 1879, was confirmed in this rank; in 1880 he was appointed Second Lieutenant; in 1881, First Lieutenant; in 1883, Captain; in 1886, Major; in 1890, Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1894 he was given brevet rank of Colonel, and in 1903 was promoted full Colonel.

He has been a member of various technical commissions, being named in 1896 a

member of the Committee on Armament and the same year Director of the National Park. In 1912 he became Major-General, served thereafter as Chief of Staff of the Army until 1915, when Dr. Feliciano Viera, who was then elected to the Presidency of the Republic, appointed him Secretary of War and Marine. In this position he remained only a few months, resigning because of differences arising between himself and the Chief of Staff.

Other positions which he has held are: Professor of Tactics and Ordnance in the Military School in 1886, in which year he was also 2nd in command of the Fourth Regiment of Chasseurs; in 1891 he was Assistant Director, and in 1896 Director of the Military Academy, a post which he held till 1900; he was appointed Commandant of the Penitentiary, in 1900.



Meanwhile in 1908 he had been one of the Uruguayan Delegates to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress which met at Santiago de Chile in that year; and in 1910, Uruguayan Chief Commissioner at the Health Exhibition held at Buenos Aires during the celebration of the Centenary of Argentine Independence. Two years later he again represented Uruguay abroad, this time at the Congress of Demography and Hygiene at Washington, U.S.A., and remained in that capital as Scientific Attaché to the Uruguayan Embassy until 1913, when he was sent to Madrid in the same capacity. During his stay in Spain, which lasted until 1914, he attended the Congress of Obstetrics and Gynæcology held in Valencia in April, 1913. In the midst of these many distractions Dr. Becerro managed, nevertheless, as a medical man to fulfil several important functions in connexion with his profession. From 1913 to the present time he has been connected with the Gynæcological Clinic in Montevideo, and has also been Medical Inspector to the

Social Police. From the same year on he has also been a member of the Executive Council of the National Public Dispensaries, and has executed several commissions to report on matters of hygiene and health, particularly in connexion with the methods of the social police in his own and in European countries.

He has written a good deal on medical subjects, more especially those dealing with his special department, and has invented several useful surgical instruments. On the lighter side he has published *Perfiles pérfidos*, being caricatures of professors and students, *Friso faraónico*, and *Los 16 professores de Clínica de la Facultad de Montevideo en caricatura.*

JOSÉ L. BELLONI

Artist.

José L. Belloni, the son of José Belloni and Martina Garaicoechea, was born in 1882, in Montevideo, but was educated abroad. He studied at schools in Switzerland and in the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich up to 1912, when he returned to his native country, and in 1915 was appointed Director of the Academy of Fine Arts. In 1918 he became Professor of Modelling and Drawing from Nature and the Living Model in the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Montevideo.

Though his works are not very numerous, they have obtained high recognition. He was awarded a silver medal at the Universal Exposition of the Centenary of Buenos Aires in 1910, and won a similar award at the Universal Exposition of San

Francisco in 1915. His portrait of Art
hangs in the Hall of American Heroe
the Pan-American Union at Washingt

Albino Benedetti

ALBINO B[illegible]TTI

Teacher.

ALBINO BENEDET[illegible] the son of Juan Benedetti and Caroli[illegible], was born on the fourth of Ju[illegible]n Comano, Italy. He had his e[illegible]oling at the Colegio Tolomei de Siena and there also he obtained his Bachelor's diploma.

In 1868 he came to Uruguay and was so well grounded in education that he was able to secure, four months after his arrival, the rank of teacher of the lower grades, and after five years that of teacher of the upper grades. In 1870, after a competitive examination, he obtained the post of Superintendent of the Elbio Fernández School, and was the first to put into practice there the reforms proposed by José P. Varela. He was one of the founders of the Military School and

helped to draw up its first regulations and scheme of studies. Other posts he has filled include that of Superintendent of the Superior School of the Department of Soriano; Inspector of Schools for the Department of Durazno; Professor of Latin and Geography in the School of Arts and Crafts and also in the Military School; head of the National School of the Patriotic League of Instruction, and Technical Inspector to the Board of Primary Education.

In 1913, he was designated a member of the Commission to report on text-books, and in the same year was assigned, together with others, the duty of co-ordinating, formulating, and modifying the programmes of instruction. In the same year he celebrated his jubilee as technical inspector.

He is the author of the following works: *Nociones de Geografia Fisica; Usos y costumbres de los pueblos de Asia, Africa y Oceania; Libro primero y segundo de lectura; Ejercicios de Gramática Castellana.*

FRANCISCA BERETERVIDE

Teacher.

FRANCISCA BERETERVIDE, the daughter of José Beretervide and Francisca Torterolo, was born at Montevideo and educated there at the University, which she attended from 1902 to 1906, when she received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately afterwards she entered the Medical School, which granted her the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. She then entered the Law School, where she won the degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences.

Upon the foundation of the University for Women she was appointed to the chair of Mathematics, which she afterwards resigned to take the chair of Chemistry, her favourite subject. She has filled the following positions: Professor of Mathe-

matics in the Women's University, Professor of Chemistry in the same institution, Assistant Professor in the Law School, Secretary of the National Council of Women, and Dean of the University of Women, to which she was appointed in 1918.

Cesáreo L. Berisso

CESÁREO L. BERISSO

Military aviator.

ÁREO L. BERISSO, the son of Cesáreo
), who is at the present time Civil
ior of Canelones, was born on the
)f November, 1887, at Montevideo
as educated there at the military
and at the first aviation school in
ay.

was the first Uruguayan to make a
on national territory, which he did
aviation contest at Los Cerrillos,
Malvín, 1913. He entered the Uni-
', but left it in 1915 to take one
scholarships offered by the Uru-
1 Government at the military
)n school of Argentina. There he
:d the first civilian certificate of
Aviator in October of the same
ınd that of Military Aviator in 1916.

He was the winner in the first mil International American flight, from Bu Aires to Mendoza, to celebrate the memoration of the Tucumán Cente July 17, 1916. At the end of the just mentioned he was the victim c accident which resulted in a broken He was also the first Uruguayan to the Río de la Plata in a free balloon flight beginning at Buenos Aires ending in Las Sierras de Mal Ab Department of San José, Uruguay May, 1917. He was also the first to the Río de la Plata in a biplane, the being made from El Palomar to the mil aviation school in Montevideo in 1917. He was the first of the mil aviators from the Uruguayan avi school, after it was finally establishe finish a flight involving endurance reconnaissance tests, and the first offic the Uruguayan army given a ranl special merit under the law of 1917 go ing flights.

In 1920, under the auspices of Conte and Andrés Carril, a public subs

opened to give Berisso an aero-
ıd resulted in securing the sum of
10,000, with which an Avro ma-
s acquired in which he has made
mportant flights.
holds the rank of First Lieutenant
rmy Aviation Service and is also
in the Military Aviation School.

SERGIO WÁSHINGTON BERMÚDEZ

Journalist; lexicographer.

SERGIO WÁSHINGTON BERMÚDEZ, the son of Wáshington Pedro Bermúdez and Fátima Acevedo Díaz, was born on the twelfth of October, 1883, in Montevideo. There he went to school and entered the University, but when the flag of revolution was unfurled in 1897 by Aparicio Saravia, he left his books to join the insurgents. Very early in the struggle, however, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and when the revolution came to its unsuccessful end he returned to his studies.

The second attempt of Saravia found Bermúdez equally ardent, and as soon as the signal was given in 1903 he again left the University class-room for the field. This second revolution was of longer dura-

tion and of more doubtful issue, but Bermúdez followed the fortunes of his leader with unquestioning zeal, sharing every vicissitude of the field. He was three times taken prisoner and as many times escaped; he took part in most of the actions, and at the very end afforded by his desperate courage one of the most memorable exploits of the time, for, with the aid of a dozen companions, he held a whole regiment of government troops at bay.

This revolution, however, having likewise failed, he turned to journalism, to which he devoted himself with similar zeal and energy for the next ten years.

In 1905 he bade farewell to Montevideo and Uruguay to settle in Buenos Aires, which has been his home ever since. There in 1913, on the death of his father, he took upon his shoulders the heavy task of completing the work to which the elder Bermúdez had given years of labour—an exhaustive dictionary of the words and phrases peculiar to Argentina and the River Plate region, to be entitled *Lenguaje del Rio de la Plata*. It was an enormous

task: it is still uncompleted, but is said to reach proportions which would fill twenty-five volumes. The undertaking has been highly praised by men of letters of many countries, but its dimensions have so far prevented its publication.

Rio - 1920. Manuel Bernardes

MANUEL BERNÁRDEZ

Diplomat; author.

MANUEL BERNÁRDEZ, who has won a creditable place among South American writers, was born in Spain on the thirteenth of August, 1868. His parents, Juan Ramón Bernárdez and Dolores Filgueira, brought him to Uruguay when he was six years old, and he became naturalized as soon as he reached the legal age. He never went to either school or college, but was entirely educated by his father.

In his youth he wrote poetry and sentimental prose, held office as a clerk in the Department of Education, and won election to the House of Deputies. He was eighteen when he published his first volume, entitled *Confidencias, A una joven amiga,* and from that time literature

has been his central interest. He served for years on the staffs of newspapers and periodicals both in Montevideo and abroad; in 1898 he was one of the editors of *El Diario* of Buenos Aires and resided for some time in the Argentine capital. Thence he went to Brazil, writing on the way a book of travel entitled, *De Buenos Aires al Iguazú*, and on his return celebrating the growth and prosperity of Argentina in two volumes: *Viajes por la República Argentina, La nación en marcha*, 1904; and *Jornadas del progreso Argentino, Hacia las cumbres*, 1905.

The visit to Brazil had, however, implanted the fascination of the great republic in his mind and he returned to Río Janeiro, where he has spent more than a decade. There he became, first, Consul in 1910, and later, in 1916, Minister of Uruguay, and there he has written his more recent books.

In 1894 he married Carmen Martínez Thédy.

His list of works, besides those already mentioned, includes: *Claros de luna*, 1886;

as de campo, 1887; *Ave, Maria! La muerte de Artigas*, 1891; *La en la Escuela*, Montevideo, 1894; *o a Joaquín Suárez; Tambos y Rodeos; asil, su vida, su trabajo, su futuro, Río Branco*, 1909.

Juan Bernassa y Jerez

JUAN BERNASSA Y JEREZ

Soldier.

JUAN BERNASSA Y [illegible]z was born on the second of Augus[illegible]56, and entered upon his military c[illegible] in 1874, when he was only eighte[illegible]ears old. Since that time he has risen step by step in the service, finally attaining the rank of Major-General in 1915, a few days before President Batlle y Ordóñez completed his second term. During his long service he has held many commands, including that of the First Artillery and the Fourth Chasseurs; he was founder and director of the Military Academy, called at the present time the Military School; he has acted as Civil Governor of La Colonia and held the same position in the Department of Montevideo during the Presidency of Cuestas and the first administration of

Señor Batlle; during the second adm
tration of Señor Batlle he held the
of Minister of War and Marine, an
the present time he is Presiding Judg
the Supreme Military Court.

General Bernassa y Jerez was the fou
and editor of the following magazi
Regimiento de Artillería, *El Eje*
Uruguayo, and *La Colonia*, which is
being published at the city of the s
name. In the year 1919, while he was
siding over the Supreme Military C
he fell victim to a severe disease w
both endangered his life and forced hi
withdraw from active service. Du
his term of office as Minister of Wa
distinguished himself by putting thr
important military measures.

Carlos A. Berro

CARLOS A. BERRO

Public man.

os A. Berro was born in Monte-
but spent the greater part of his
od in Chile, where he was educated,
in due course the degrees of Bache-
Advocate.

is return to his native country in
e was immediately appointed Magis-
Colonia, and in the following year
e same position at Salto, in which
having resigned his position as
rate, he opened a law office in 1880,
ained in Salto until 1885, when he
Colonel Máximo Lallera in an un-
ful revolutionary attempt against
vernment of General Máximo San-
After the battle of Quebracho in
ad put an end to the revolution,
vas elected Deputy for the Depart-

ment of Minas, a position which he held until 1890, when, on the election of Julio Herrera y Obes as President, he became a member of his cabinet as Minister of Justice, Worship, and Education.

From 1891 to 1896 he represented the Department of Treinta y Tres in the Senate; in the following year, 1897, he took an active part in the revolution led by Aparicio Saravia and Diego Lamas, by whom he was commissioned in company with Drs. Eustaquio Tomé and Aureliano Rodríguez Larreta, to negotiate a peace, and in due course signed, as delegate of the revolutionary forces, the treaty of La Cruz (September 18, 1897). Six years later he took a similar part in the agreement reached in March, 1903, at Nico Pérez. Meantime, after the revolution of 1897 and the rising of February, 1898, he served as a member of the Council of State during the dictatorship of Cuestas.

Upon the return to a constitutional régime he entered the Chamber of Deputies, in which he successively represented the Departments of Rivera and Cerro Largo.

Since then he has been Deputy in several legislatures and was re-elected for the Department of Montevideo in 1917. In this post he remained until 1919, when he was elected by the General Assembly to membership in the National Administrative Council. He served in the Constitutional Assembly of 1916–17; on various occasions he has been President of the Nationalist Party, and he is an active member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

ROBERTO BERRO

Physician.

ERTO BERRO, the son of Adolfo and Herminia García, nephew of do P. Berro, and great-nephew of Francisco de Berro, President of the ic from 1860 to 1864, was born sixteenth of April, 1886, in Monte- There also he was educated at the sity, entering the Medical School and taking his degree as Doctor of ıe in 1909.

e he was still a student he served rne of the Luis Piñeyro del Campo ı and the Maciel Hospital, both of positions he obtained as a result of itive examinations; in 1910 he was ted Head of the Clinic for Children, 1912 won the post of Physician Pereira-Rossell Children's Hospital, he still retains; he was *interim*

Lecturer on Hygiene in the Medical School in 1910, and has also served as Lecturer on Natural History in the University.

Dr. Berro has likewise won a place as a public man: he belongs to the National Party, which made him its candidate for Deputy in the Department of Montevideo, and he was elected to both the 26th and 27th legislatures, 1917–23. He was secretary to the First National Medical Congress in 1916; Vice-President of the organizing committee of American students presided over by the lamented Héctor Miranda and of which the secretary was Baltasar Brum; and Uruguayan member of the committee which reported the Second American Child's Congress which was held in 1918.

He is the author of many medical articles such as: *El método de Bier*, 1906; *Sanatorio para tuberculosis*, 1908; *Portadores de gérmenes*, 1910; *El calomel en la terapéutica infantil* (*Revista Médica del Uruguay*, 1909); and of several books, including *Prolegómenos de Biologia*, 1907; and *Clasificación de las afecciones gastro-intestinales de niños*, 1918.

DMUNDO BIANCHI

Author ; dramatist.

o BIANCHI, the son of Antonio d Angela Frizzera, was born on of November, 1880, in Monte- ere he was educated at the .

e a literary career, and has won ble place among Uruguayan oth for the Press and for the He has served as editor on various an newspapers, including the *Futuro,* a review devoted to l letters ; he has also held Govern- tions as Clerk in the Ministry of or and as Inspector-General of Revenue, which post he now ; a dramatic author he has had ess, his works having been pre- many nights on the stage, not

only in the Uruguayan theatres, but also in those of the Argentine Republic. He is the author of *La Quiebra*, a drama in two acts; *Orgullo de pobre*, in three acts; *Perdidos en la luz*, in four acts; *Montevideo*, in one act; *La esposa de mármol*, also in three acts; *Viaje de cinco átomos*. He has also translated Maeterlinck's *Blue Bird*, and has written the books of several musical comedies, farces, etc. In addition to his work in these forms he has contributed a number of articles on sociological and literary subjects; he has also published many poems in newspapers and magazines. In 1920 he was appointed manager of the National River Plate Stock Company, which met with great success in the Montevidean theatres and in many theatres in Argentina.

Señor Bianchi is also President of the Uruguayan Society of Authors.

JUAN CARLOS BLANCO ACEVEDO

Jurist; diplomat.

JAN CARLOS BLANCO ACEVEDO, the of that Juan Carlos Blanco who ed so prominent a part in public life was candidate for the Presidency of Republic in 1903, was born on the h of December, 1879, in Montevideo. re he was educated at the University took the degree of Doctor of Laws. While he was a student he joined the ional Guard, in which he was Lieutenant 897 and Captain in 1904. From 1901 907 he was Secretary of the Montevideo bour works; he served also as Professor Literature and substitute Professor of r in the University; in 1906 he was sen to act as secretary to the Hon. lu Root, Special Plenipotentiary of United States.

From 1907 to 1912 he was a meml
the House of Deputies, elected by
Colorado Party. From 1912 to 191
was Minister of Public Works, a po
which he left in 1915 to fill the pc
Minister to France. Meantime, in
while still Minister of Public Work
had served as plenipotentiary on a s
mission to the Government of the U
States at Washington; in 1919 he
sented his country, along with the pr
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr.
Antonio Buero, at the Peace Confe
at Versailles, and in 1920 he was appc
delegate to the League of Nations.
is an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Señor Blanco is the author of va
works inspired by the important
which he has filled in the public se

PEDRO BLANES VIALE

Artist.

EDRO BLANES VIALE, generally re-ed as the foremost living painter of guay, was born in the city of Mercedes, tal of the Department of Soriano, on nineteenth of May, 1879. While still oy he accompanied his family to ope, where he attended the Royal lemy of Fine Arts of San Fernando in rid. Thence he went to Paris and ied under the supervision of Benjamin stant. Later he went to Italy, where visited the museums and galleries of ne, Florence, and Venice, and in 1899 rned to Montevideo, where he resided three years.

1 1912, in a competitive examination, obtained a scholarship which enabled to resume his studies in Europe, and

he returned to Paris, where he worked for three years with the famous artist Antonio de la Gándara. During this time he made a tour of London, Madrid, Toledo, and other cities, to study the works in their Art Galleries. On appearing again in Montevideo, he won success in several expositions, but again transferred his residence to Europe, and this time visited Spain, France, Holland, Belgium, England Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy giving special attention to landscape.

His canvases have been exhibited in Montevideo at the Autumn Salons, in Buenos Aires, and at the exhibitions of the Société des Beaux Arts in Paris. His work is fully appreciated in Uruguay. In the Uruguayan Museum of Fine Arts there are seven of his paintings, the property of the Museum, and two belong to the Municipal Museum.

Since 1917 he has been National Inspector of Industrial Schools. In April, 1918 he gave an exhibition of his works at Buenos Aires under the patronage of the Commission of Fine Arts; in 1919 he ob-

d one of his most noted successes by cture *Artigas dictando a su Secretario.* ainting was acquired by Dr. Alejandro al and given to the Government, placed it in one of the apartments National Council of Administration. 20 he finished a new picture, *Artigas Instrucciones del año XIII,* painted the Government, for which he ed the sum of 20,000 pesos. Among notable paintings from his brush are: *ijaro azul; Jardín de Saint Cloud; lo de Chazera; Palma de Mallorca; rro de Arequita* and his views of ú, which have been highly praised iappori, the Argentine critic.

Juan Blengio Rocca

JUAN BLENGIO ROCCA

Public man.

JUAN BLENGIO ROCCA, the son of Juan Blengio and María Rocca, was born on the fourth of July, 1867, at Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, which granted him the degree of Advocate in 1890.

After winning for himself an assured position in his profession, the law, he entered upon an active political career, in which also he has attained distinction and has held many honourable offices. In 1899 he was elected Deputy and re-elected for two subsequent terms; in 1895 he was elected Senator, and in 1909 was chosen President of the Senate; during the second presidency of Batlle y Ordóñez he was a member of the Cabinet as Minister of Education. He has also served as Member

of the Council of State. As a memb
the National Constitutional Assembl
proposed several amendments to the
stitution of 1830, but resigned from
Assembly because of his unwillingnes
submit to political bargaining. In
he was appointed a member of the B
of Directors of the Bank of the Repu
a position he has filled for the spa
three years. His interest in athletic
him to accept the Presidency of
National Football League, to which he
recently been re-elected.

Luis Bonasso

LUIS BONASSO

Physician.

Luis Bonasso, the son of Benito Bonasso and Maria Queirolo, both Italians, was born on the fifteenth of September, 1851, at Montevideo. When he was twelve years old he went to Italy, where he was educated, first at Rapallo, then at Novi in Liguria, and finally at Naples, where he got training in the celebrated Medical School, which granted him his diploma as Physician and Surgeon in 1879.

From Naples he returned to Montevideo in 1880. In 1883 he took up his residence in Tacuarembó, where he was appointed successively Physician to the Italian Society, Physician to the Hospital, Physician to the Northern Railway Company, and, in 1901, Physician to the Police Force. In 1902 he returned to Montevideo as

Deputy for the Department of Tacuarei and continued to serve as Deputy du the first Presidency of Batlle y Ord until 1905. From 1911 to 1913 he hel post of Physician to the School of Arts Crafts, taking the place of his bro Manuel Bonasso, who was in Europ leave of absence.

TELÉMACO BRAIDA

Soldier; author.

MACO BRAIDA, retired Colonel of ional Army, was born on the seven- of February, 1855. In 1871, when not yet sixteen years old, he enlisted nilitary service of the Republic, and nt nearly forty-two years in the on active duty and at headquarters. that time he has taken part in us engagements, first as a private erwards as an officer. In 1894 he at- he rank of full Colonel. The various hrough which he has passed are as : Ensign, 1871; Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, 1875; Captain, Brevet-Major, 1883; Major, 1886; ant-Colonel, 1889; Colonel, 1894. some years he was a member of the y Court of Appeals, and finally

took advantage of the retiring law in
He is the author of the following w
Código Militar de la República Orient
Uruguay, 1905; *Manuel de procedim*
militares, 1915, a work recommend
useful for the army by decree o
Minister of War and Marine.

JAIME F. BRAVO

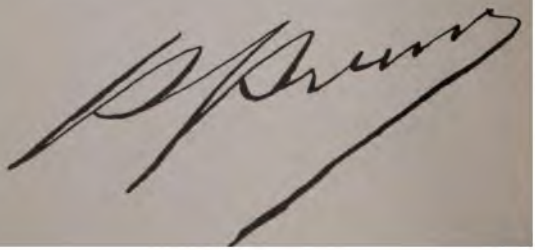
Soldier.

JAIME F. BRAVO was born on the thirtieth of November, 1872, and was not more than fifteen years old when he devoted himself to a military career. His record shows thirty-one years of service, practically without interruption, on active and staff duty. Only during an interval of five months and fifteen days has he enjoyed any relief from active duty.

His long service has been signalized by appointments to many posts and missions of honour, among them the Vice-Directorship and the Directorship of the naval school. His advancement to the rank of brevet Colonel was received on the basis of length of service in 1908, and he became full Colonel in 1917.

In September, 1910, Colonel Bravo was

appointed a member of the commissi
represent Uruguay at the celebration o
First Centenary of Chilian Independ
He holds the degree of Engineer of Bri
and Highways; he acts as delegate or
Council of Control of the Engine
Faculty, and at the present time
mands the Third Battalion of Infa
stationed in the Department of Salto.



BALTASAR BRUM

President of Uruguay.

Baltasar Brum, the son of José Brum, one of the wealthy landed proprietors of Northern Uruguay, and of Auristela Rodríguez, was born on the eighteenth of June, 1883, in the Department of Artigas near the city of Salto. There he began his education, but for his higher studies passed on to the University of Montevideo where he read Law, and in the year 1908 won his degree as Doctor of Jurisprudence.

He returned at once to his native Department and began to practise his profession in Salto, but was soon called upon to leave this and enter the public service. In 1913, at the age of thirty, the youngest permissible under the constitution of Uruguay, President Batlle y Ordóñez selected him as a member of his

Cabinet and made him Minister of Education. There his talents as a public man were at once manifest and a few months later he was made Minister *pro tempore* of Foreign Affairs. Among the duties which fell to him in this post was that of heading the embassy to Argentina on the occasion of the state funeral of President Roque Sáenz Peña. In 1915 he was again called into the Cabinet under the Presidency of Dr. Feliciano Viera to serve as Minister of the Interior, with which office he took over, in addition, soon afterwards that of Minister of Finance. In 1916 he was recalled to the responsible duties of the Foreign Office, which he filled until his election as President of the Republic in the Joint Session of Congress on the first of March, 1919. During these three years while he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addition to the many important matters which engaged his attention at the Capital, he made two visits abroad—the first at the head of the Mission to Brazil to return the visit made by the Brazilian Minister, Dr. Lauro Müller; the

ANA BRUZZONE DE SCARONE

Educationist.

ANA BRUZZONE DE SCARONE, the daughter of Juan Bruzzone and Maria Chiarlone, was born on the twenty-second of February, 1885, at Montevideo, and was educated there, receiving her certificate of schoolmistress at twenty years of age, and later the title of Normal Teacher at the Normal School and that of Instructor of Deaf-Mutes at the National Institute in Buenos Aires. She has been teacher in the common schools, teacher in the National Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Buenos Aires, and Principal of the National Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Montevideo from its foundation in 1910.

Señora Scarone presented papers before the American Childs Congress, and before the International Deaf-Mute Congress which

met in Rome in 1911. She was a member of the Uruguayan Committee at the first American Childs Congress held at Buenos Aires in 1916, at which she presented a paper on the benefits which deaf-mutes can hope to secure from the modern school. In the last American Childs Congress, held at Montevideo in 1919, she was a member of the pedagogical section and presented a paper on the kind of instruction society can furnish the deaf-mute after school age. Finally, in 1920, on the occasion of the separation of the boys' and girls' branches into two distinct institutions, the Government gave its official sanction to the nomination of Señora Scarone as Director of the Girls' School. She is the wife of Arturo Scarone.

Enrique Eduardo Buero

ENRIQUE EDUARDO BUERO

...r; public man.

ENRIQUE EDUARDO BUERO, the son of Enrique Buero and ...aría Thévenet, was born on the tenth ... January, 1891, at Montevideo, where ... was educated and where, in 1914, he obtained the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws at the University.

His public career began early: in 1911, while he was still an undergraduate, he was appointed Librarian of the Ministry of Public Works; in 1913 he was made Assistant District Attorney; in 1914 Chief of Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; in the same year he became First Secretary of the Embassy at Washington; in 1916, First Secretary of the Embassy to the Argentine Republic, and later in the same year was appointed

Assistant Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs, a position he occupies at present.

Dr. Buero has also held the following public offices: President of the first Consular Convention of the Republic, and Assistant Secretary of the International Bureau of South American Students. He is a member of the Academy of Cadiz, and of the Uruguayan Society of International Law. He holds the chair of Civic Instruction in the University of Montevideo, and is a member of the faculty of the Women's University. In 1918 he was appointed a member of the Commission to advise the Government on adjusting the divergencies of International Private Law, in order, so far as possible, to bring them into accord with the legal principles followed by the Montevidean Government. On the thirtieth of July, 1918, he was elected Deputy for Montevideo.

J. A. Bueno

JUAN ANTONIO BUERO

Public man.

r ANTONIO BUERO, the son of Enrique and María Thévenet, was born in in 1888. His family took up their ıce in Montevideo while he was a and on reaching the usual age he ed his citizenship papers. Meanıe pursued his studies in France, , Argentina, and Uruguay, and ıis degree of Doctor of Laws at the rsity of Montevideo. During his t years he started, in co-operation Iéctor Miranda, Baltasar Brum, and , the organization of the first congress ıuth American students, held in video in 1908, in which he took part egate. He was also a delegate to ngresses held at Buenos Aires in 1910 t Lima in 1912. In 1910 he acted

as vice-director of the students' bu
created at the Congress of Montev
While he was still a law student
University appointed him Professc
Literature in the faculty of prepar
studies. After being admitted to the
he was appointed Professor of Internat
Law in the Upper School of Comm
and now teaches this subject at
University.

Dr. Buero began his administr
career in the Ministry of Industries,
which, in 1913, he was transferred t
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he
to be head of the department. He
soon afterwards elected Deputy for
Department of Treinta y Tres, and
elected to represent the Departmer
Paysandú. He was a member of
Embassy sent to the Argentine Rep
on the occasion of the death of Presi
Sáenz Peña in 1914; he was also sen
Brazil on a diplomatic mission in 191

As a legislator he is responsible fo
law incorporated in the new constitu
by which army men are allowed to be

members of parliament. Other laws for which he is responsible deal with the organization of the consular service, the repression of espionage, preservation of national documents, modification of divorce procedure, measures for the re-organization of the diplomatic service, and projected laws affecting the political rights of women. He is a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law, Honorary Associate of the Association of Brazilian Students, member of the Order of Advocates of Brazil, and of the International Union of Jurists of Paris. He married Alda Brum, a sister of President Brum.

In 1916 he was elected a member of the National Constitutional Assembly for the Department of Montevideo, and became a member of the commission which drew up the final constitutional programme. In 1918 he was nominated *interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position which he held until the end of President Viera's term, and in the same year was made Minister of the Depart-

ment of Industry. In 1919 he became President of the Uruguayan delegation at the Peace Conference and was one of the signatories of the Treaty of Peace; in March of that year he was confirmed as Minister of Foreign Affairs, an office he held for a time together with that of Minister of War and Marine. In November, 1919, he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to England and on his return was once more appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He has seen service as a journalist: he was editor-in-chief of *El Tiempo*, and later, with Martínez Thédy, was co-editor of *La Razón*; in 1908, he edited the student review called *Evolución*. He is the author of a work entitled *El Uruguay en la vida internacional*, 1919.

demy, head of the Artillery Tra ning School, which he organized, head of the Artillery Regiment, Commandant of Fort General Artigas, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Political Prefect of Salto, Officer Commanding Military Zone No. 1, etc.

His career has been one of almost unbroken service; only nine days are entered in his record as unmarked by active duty and but six months and ten days were passed in service of a civil character. He has taken part in various military actions: he was one of the commanders of the Government forces in the campaign of 1897, in the mutiny of 1898, and in the ensuing revolutionary movements, in which much blood was shed. During the term of Dr. Brum's presidency, he was designated Director of the Military School, a position which he resigned in April, 1920, to occupy the post of Minister of War and Marine.

FÉLIX BUXAREO ORIBE

Cattle-breeder.

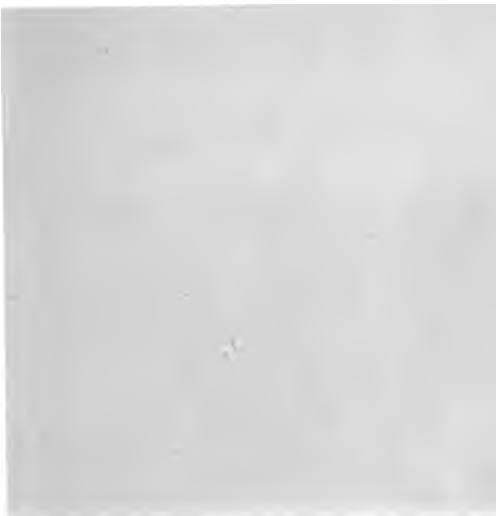
FÉLIX BUXAREO ORIBE, the son of Félix Buxareo and Josefa Oribe, was born on the ninth of February, 1858, in the city of Montevideo, and there had his early education in the school of the Bayonne Fathers, but for his advanced studies he went to Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, and Santiago de Chile. Later he pursued professional studies in Europe, at the Normal Agricultural Institute of Beauvais, in the National School of Agriculture of Grignon, in the School of Drainage and Irrigation at Lezardeau, and in the School of Forestry at Nancy.

In 1896 he again went to Europe, to fulfil a mission entrusted to him by his government to study the progress of cattle-breeding and agriculture in the

Old World, and on his return he wrote a number of articles which appeared in the *Revista de la Asociación Rural*, in *El Bien*, and in other periodicals and papers of the Capital.

As evidence of his humanitarian interests it may be noted that he has founded, at his own expense, an asylum school for poor children on his ranch at Melilla.

Señor Buxareo is the author of the following works: *Cartilla agrícola*, 1897; *Bovinotecnia: Métodos de mejora, Descripción de las principales razas bovinas de Europa* (various editions); *Criterium de las razas vacunas según el método de medición del doctor Lidtin*, 1901; *Enseñanza popular agrícola en las escuela primaria*, 1901; *Ganado lanar, Descripción de sus principales razas*, 1900; *La vacuna antituberculosa*, 1906.



Tomás Gregorio Camacho

TOMÁS GREGORIO CAMACHO

Bishop of Salto.

TOMÁS GREGORIO CAMACHO was born on the sixteenth of February, 1868, in the city of San José, where he had his early education under the direction of Fernando Stigliani. From there he went to Montevideo to study under Carlos Vanuzzini, and in 1880 he entered the Conciliar Seminary of Montevideo, where he read theology with the Jesuit Fathers, Professors Antillac, Chorro, Sanfuentes, Planes, and Quiles. In 1891 he was ordained Priest by Archbishop Soler.

After serving as curate in various parishes he was at the beginning of 1893 nominated vicar in charge of Carmelo; in 1914 he was appointed chaplain to the hospital of Vilardebó; from 1897 to 1902 he was curate of Nueva Helvecia, when

he was made rector of the parish of Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Aguada, where he remained until 1905. In 1908 he was appointed chaplain of the Hortus Conclusus of San José de Mayo, and in 1909 locum tenens of the same parish, where he stayed until 1914, when he was nominated vicar in charge of Santa Lucía by the Bishop, Dr. Ricardo Isasa.

More recently the activities of Father Camacho have been devoted to the sphere of social service, and he became the first Director of the Federation of Youth. In June, 1919, the Holy See designated him Bishop of Salto and he was consecrated and assumed charge of his diocese in November of that year.

JUAN CAMPISTEGUY

Journalist; public man.

JUAN CAMPISTEGUY was born at ideo in 1859, his parents being Campisteguy and María Osolis, f Basque descent. His father, who rst established himself in Buenos abandoned that city when Rosas d the dictatorship and migrated uguay, where he enlisted in the Legion and, in 1846, took part in pture of Paysandú, where he was ly wounded.

Campisteguy received his elementary ion at the college of the Bayonne s. At the age of fifteen, however, isted as a volunteer in the Third ion of Chasseurs, in which corps he the rank of Second Lieutenant;

but on the fall of the Ellauri Government he resigned his commission. After leaving the army he again devoted himself to study and entered the University in 1877, whence four years later he graduated as Bachelor of Science and Letters. At this period of his life he took part in the foundation of various scientific and literary societies, such as the University Society, of whose committee of control he was a member, and the Rifle and Gymnastic Club of Montevideo. During 1883 and later he taught, without fees, classes in history, philosophy, mathematics, and geography, at the same time studying law at the University and graduating as Advocate in 1886 with a thesis entitled, *Breves consideraciones sobre nacionalidad y ciudadania.*

His academic career had hardly terminated when the government of Maximo Santos commenced, in which took place the so-called Revolution of Quebracho. Dr. Campisteguy, who already enjoyed much consideration, followed the lead of the most influential men of Montevideo

in emigrating to Buenos Aires. There he took part in organizing the First Battalion of Revolutionary Troops, in which regiment he served as adjutant. In the battle of Quebracho, the captain of the first company being wounded, Dr. Campisteguy led his men during the rest of the action. At the end of the Revolution in 1886 he founded, with Batlle y Ordóñez, *El Día*, and devoted himself to journalism, in which he became prominent owing to his active campaign against the government of Maximo Santos. During the administration of Tajes y Herro y Obes he was elected deputy for Río Negro.

In this period of his parliamentary career he achieved prominence as a member of the Financial Committee of 1891 by inaugurating various projects of considerable importance connected with the currency. In 1895 he gave a new impulse to charitable enterprises by fathering a plan for subsidizing the hospital of Río Negro. In this year too he suggested plans, later favourably acted upon, for promoting viti- and vini-culture and for

the defence of viticulture against its natural diseases.

In 1896 he was re-elected member of the Financial Committee, and in 1897 Dr. Juan Lindolfo, President of the Senate, appointed him Secretary to the Treasury. In 1898 he was given the command of the Third Battalion of the National Guard. In 1899 he was nominated member of the Council of State and President of the Council of Administration of the Electric Light Company, which post was given him because, as Secretary to the Treasury, he had bought the entire stock of this company, thus enabling the State to become its owner. In the same year he was again nominated deputy for Río Negro, but was not able to accept, as he was for the second time put in charge of the Treasury Department by President Cuestas, which office, however, he later resigned.

After a journey to Europe he was appointed Minister of the Interior by President Batlle y Ordóñez. At the elections of July, 1916, he was chosen by the Colorado

as its candidate for the Presidency
e General Constitutional Assembly.
as candidate in the elections of 1920
embership in the General Council of
dministration and was du!y elected.

FRANCISCO DEL CAMPO

Magistrate ; public man.

NCISCO DEL CAMPO, the son of del Campo and Petrona Meneses, ɔrn on the eighth of August, 1857, in video, where he was educated in the s of the city and at the University, granted him the degree of Advocate ɔ.

has held the following positions: of the Departments of Cerro Largo, nd, and Florida; Attorney for the in criminal cases; Deputy in the tures of 1891 and 1902, and Member Constitutional Assembly for the tment of Florida. In politics he s to the National Party, and since ar 1887 has served his party as a eader. On numerous occasions he en a member of the local executive

committee, and at various times has been chairman of the committee of finance of the party, honorary president of the Convention and member of the National Committee.

As far back as the year 1882 he gave up his judgeship in Florida because of a conflict between the courts and the executive power, which ended with the closing of the courts. On the thirtieth of November, 1919, he was again elected a Deputy. He is the author of a manual for election officers entitled, *Instrucciones prácticas para los actos preparatorios del sufragio, durante el ano 1901, tanto para los delegados a las mesas inscriptoras, calificadoras y receptoras de votos, cuanto para los miembros de éstas.*

ALFREDO R. CAMPOS

Architect; soldier.

ALFREDO R. CAMPOS, the son of Ramón Campos and Eulalia Calp, was born in the city of Montevideo on the eighteenth of February, 1880. In 1895 he entered the Military Academy and passed out as Ensign in 1897. Some years later, in 1906, the University of Montevideo conferred upon him the degree of Architect.

He served in the government forces in the campaign of 1897 directed by the Blancos against President Borda, and on peace being restored was appointed Artillery Officer to the First Regiment of the Army. Subsequently, after a period of duty at the Military Arsenal, he served successively as Instructor in Mathematics and Adjutant of the Military Academy. In 1903 he was appointed

officer in charge of instruction to the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard. In the campaign of 1904 he saw much active service as Transport Officer; in 1910 he was in command of the First Battalion of Volunteers, and in 1917 attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery. At the present time he is in command of the Third Division of the General Staff of the Army.

Apart from his military duties he has worked on administrative questions dealing with the control of real estate in Montevideo. He is at present Professor of Architecture at the University, and teaches in the section of primary and secondary instruction. He is a member of the Council and of the Directorate of the University; he was sectional President of the Uruguayan Commission to the First American Congress of Architects; he is Honorary Librarian of the Montevideo Ateneo, and member of the committee of arrangements for the Child's Congress.

In 1919 he travelled in Europe and North America on a Government mission,

taking the opportunity at the same time to pursue his technical studies in the countries visited.

As architect he has been responsible for the erection of several important public buildings, notably the Military Academy and the barracks at Blandengues, Mendoza, and Colonia, and has served on various juries appointed for the selection of plans for public monuments and buildings, such as the Artigas Monument and the Government palace. He has contributed widely to technical newspapers and reviews.

Juan Francisco Canessa

UAN FRANCISCO CANESSA

Surgeon.

N FRANCISCO CANESSA was born in video on the fifth of November, He obtained the degree of Bachelor ience and Letters in 1887, entered harity Hospital in 1890, and after g in the Surgical and Obstetric tments, graduated in 1893 with the e of Doctor of Surgery and Medicine. 1896 he was made Assistant to Dr. y at the Charity Hospital, and in 1898 romoted to be Doctor in Charge. In ame year he was elected a member ie Medical Society and Honorary ber of the National Council of Hy- ; in 1900 he was appointed Army on, and in 1907 Vice-President of Surgical Section of the first Latin- ican Medical Congress which met

at Montevideo; in 1910 he was official delegate from Uruguay to the National Congress of Medicine and Hygiene at Buenos Aires, and in the same year was elected a Member of the Council of the Medical School, to which he was re-elected in 1914. In 1915 he was a delegate to the Second Scientific Pan-American Congress held at Montevideo, and in 1918 he was made Director of the Surgical Polyclinic at the Maciel Hospital.

He has published the following works: *Las artropatias tuberculosas* (Anales del Congreso de Buenos Aires de 1910); *Torción axial del mesenterio* (Anales del Congreso Internacional de Montevideo de 1907); *La oclusión intestinal en la peritonitis tuberculosa* (Anales del Congreso de Lima de 1913), *La luxación posterior del cúbito en la articulación radio-cubital inferior* (Archives Générales de Medicine, 1911).

He has also contributed frequently to the *Journal de Chirurgie* of Paris, to the *Revista Médica del Uruguay*, to the *Revista de los Hospitales*, Montevideo, etc.

JOSÉ CARRASCO GALEANO

Naval officer.

José Carrasco Galeano, the son of José Gumersindo Carrasco and Dolores Galeano, both natives of Uruguay, was born at Pueblo Río Branco on the twenty-fifth of February, 1871. He entered the navy and after varied service, which included the revolutionary outbreak of 1897 when he was mentioned in dispatches, he was in 1902 appointed Secretary to the Minister of War and Marine. In 1903 he served on the Lighthouse Commission, saw active service again in 1904, was again mentioned in dispatches, and was re-appointed Secretary to the Minister of War and Marine. In 1910 he attained the rank of Captain.

He is the author of several regulations connected with the organization of the

naval forces. He has also contributed articles on military subjects to various Montevidean newspapers.

ROBERTO DE LAS CARRERAS

Poet; Government official.

Roberto de las Carreras was born in Montevideo in the year 1873. He entered the consular service in 1907, and has served successively at La Plata, Paranaguá, Asunción, and Villa Encarnación.

His first poems, in which he imitated the styles of the Portuguese poet, Guerra, and the Italian, Stachetti, were published in the year 1892 in the anthology compiled by Jorge Kostar.

His health since 1906 has been permanently affected by wounds which he received in that year in a street quarrel.

He has published, among others, the following works, often writing under the pseudonym "Q":—*Sueño de Oriente*, Montevideo, 1900; *Oración pagana*, Montevideo, 1904; *Parisianas*, Montevideo,

1904; *Psalmo a Venus Cavalieri*, M
video, 1905; *La onda azul*, Montev
1905; *El amor y el divorcio*, Montev
1905; *Diadema funebre*, Montevideo,
Don Juan, Montevideo, 1907; *La*
del Arcángel, Montevideo, 1908; *La*
Celeste, Curityba, 1909; *El cáliz*, Curi
1909; *Suspiro de una palmera*, Montev
1914.

LUIS CARVE

Editor; archivist.

Luis Carve, the son of Pedro Carve and Natividad Pérez, was born at Montevideo in the year 1853. He entered early upon his responsibilities as a citizen by enrolling himself in the second battalion of the National Guard, which, under the orders of Juan Cruz Costa, defended the government of General Lorenzo Batlle, 1870–72, against the revolution headed by General Timoteo Aparicio. At the same time he was employed in the Department of Public Works. He took part in the engagement of La Unión in November, 1870, and was there wounded in the head.

He began his journalistic career also as a young man, in 1875, with contributions to *La Tribuna*, of which José Candido Bustamante was proprietor. By these and

other writings, he made himself the object of the enmity of the dictator, Lorenzo Latorre, and was obliged to migrate in 1877 to Buenos Aires where he joined the staff of *La República*, a newspaper belonging to the famous President, Dr. Nicolás Avellaneda, which was edited by Drs. Wenceslao Pacheco and Belisario Montero. In 1882 he returned to his native country to join the editorial staff of *El Heraldo*, of which Dr. Julio Herrera y Obes was editor-in-chief. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Chamber and there took part in the group opposed to the Government of General Tajes; on this account he was not re-elected.

In 1893 he edited, with Drs. Pedro Figari and Federico Acosta y Lara, *El Deber*, a paper opposed to the presidential candidacy of Juan Idiarte Borda. Various papers from 1893 to 1907 contain his work as a journalist. In 1907 the University, then under the direction of Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, entrusted him with the management of the *Revista Histórica*. Soon afterwards the Government placed in

arge the organization of the Histori-
chives and the National Museum, of
since that date he has been the head
hich he has constantly enriched by
quisition of historical objects and
ents.

ADELA CASTELL DE LÓPEZ ROCHA

Author; teacher.

Adela Castell de López Rocha, the daughter of Francisco Castell and Adelaida Ducrosé, was enrolled, when she was only thirteen years old, in the national body of teachers by taking charge of a class in the school directed by her sister, Señora Dorila Castell de Orosco. Here she taught grammar. At the age of fifteen she commenced the study of philosophy and law, and in 1887 obtained the title of Head Mistress of the Third Grade, the highest rank in the teaching profession. She was then Assistant Principal of the Normal Institute, which she left to fill the post of Principal of the Experimental School. In this capacity she completed her twenty-fifth year of service.

Señora Castell de López Rocha was the

first woman to appear on the platfo
Montevideo and to speak at the A
of Asunción, Paraguay. She has
delivered an address and recited
composed by herself at the Urugu
Club of Buenos Aires. At the Scie
American Congress, which took pla
Montevideo in 1900, she present
paper on the relation of Experim
Schools to the Normal Schools, par
which were reprinted in the Sp
reviews. She is collecting at the pr
time, with a view to publication, a
of literary and pedagogical essays.

In 1920 a group of two hundred l
and gentlemen of Uruguay present
petition to the Chamber of Dep
asking that official recognition ar
special pension be granted to this e
tionist of long and tried service.

As a writer she has contributed
prose and verse to *La Ondina del l*
La Floresta Uruguaya, Boletín de E
anza, El Almanaque Sudamericano,
La Revista Nacional.

OTTO MIGUEL CIONE

Literary man; dramatist.

o MIGUEL CIONE was born in the of Asunción, Paraguay, on the th of August, 1875. From his early however, he has resided in Uruguay, ich he is a legal citizen. He is a list, novelist, and dramatist. For he filled the position of Consul of public at Concordia, in the Argentine lic. He has acted as dramatic of the *Diario del Plata*, of Monte- as well as of *El País*, *El Diario*, , *Idea Nacional*, and others of the type. His tragedy, *El Arlequín*, mained on the répertoire and has presented in all the leading theatres uth and Central America. Pablo tá, who created the title part, has l it in many cities on the continent.

At the present time Señor Cione
the position of Librarian in the Di
of Secondary Instruction at the Univ
of Montevideo.

Among his published works are th
lowing: *Lauracha,* a novel (fourth edi
Maula, a novel (awarded second pri
an *El País* contest, edition exhauste
His plays include *La eterna cie*
drama in three acts; *Gallo ciego,* in
acts; *La cría,* in one act; *La ro*
Jericó, a comedy in three acts; *Clav*
aire, a comedy in two acts; *Pr*
griego, which was awarded the pri
the contest of the National The
El Arlequín, the tragedy referred to a
which has been translated into Ita
El corazón de la selva, a native tra
in three acts; *El otro,* a play in
Grand Guignol manner; *The Ba*
Petroleo Company, a farce in three
and *Novela y realidad,* an interlude.

Eusebio Clavell

EUSEBIO CLAVELL.

Priest.

ɛBIO CLAVELL was brought up with pectation of entering the Church, ıs educated with this object at the t ecclesiastical College of Santa Fé, ina.

completing his studies he took and was ordained to the Priesthood ıhop Inocencio María de Yéregui. ɣan at once to exercise his calling, ch he has held important charges: ; been chaplain to a number of ɛations and fraternities, Parish of Pando and Secretary-General Archbishopric, which last post he ld for more than twenty years.

ıer Clavell has lived a retired, ıtful life, filled with pastoral and duties from which he has found

relief in occasional literary work, espe
in poetry, though his poems also are al
entirely of a religious character.

Hipólito Coirolo

HIPÓLITO COIROLO

Teacher; journalist.

HIPÓLITO COIROLO, the son of Luciano A. Coirolo and Francisca Montecoral, was born in Montevideo on the tenth of October, 1881. After passing through the Normal Institute for Men he qualified in 1903 as Normal teacher of the 2nd grade.

His life has been devoted to teaching and journalism. As a teacher he has held a number of positions, for the most part in Montevideo, though in 1905 and 1908 respectively he held the directorship of schools in Tacuarembó and Florida, at the latter place being also Head Librarian of the Municipal Library. The positions he now holds and has held since 1910 are those of Director of the Second Grade School No. 19, and of the Night School No. 9 in Montevideo.

As a journalist he has contribu
a number of newspapers and perio
among them *La Razón* and *El I*
Montevideo and *Mundo Argenti*
Buenos Aires, and at various tim
been attached to the editorial st
such periodicals as *Vida Nueva*, *La*
El Imparcial, *Revista Pedagógic*
Uruguay, *El Diario* (of Florida)
His articles range over many sub
education, literary criticism, and g
sociological questions, with occ
verses and short stories. Some
articles have been reprinted in
countries. If collected, his various
ings would provide material for s
volumes, but he has not published
thing in book form as yet, if we
a pamphlet, *Crítica de costumbres*,
1901, and *Los ideales de la Escu*
lecture which appeared in Montevi
1913. He was successively Libraria
President of the National Club for Te
in the years 1916 and 1917.

UETA COMPTE Y RIQUE

Teacher.

ETA COMPTE Y RIQUE, the and Principal of the Kinder- Montevideo, entered very early eaching profession. In 1887, when Piaggio was National Inspector ry Instruction, the Government to Europe to pursue her studies vestigate, in the principal capitals World, the system of instruction en in their early years. Travel- his purpose and studying in the able educational establishments kind in France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, she home in 1890, presented a report s approved in all its parts, and isted with the duty of organizing ergarten at Montevideo.

The foundation of this new centre of instruction took place in 1892 and from this date she has been its Principal. She has taken part in numerous congresses of a pedagogical and scientific character that have been held at Montevideo, and in 1919 she was a member of the educational section of the Second American Child's Congress.

She has written works on educational subjects, contributing articles to the daily Press and to periodicals, among which are those entitled: *Estudiando*, and *Vicios de procedimiento escolar*.

VICTOR COPPETTI

Chemist; pharmacist.

VICTOR COPPETTI, the son of Juan Coppetti, was born on the twenty-first of August, 1877, in Montevideo, where he was educated and took the degree of Pharmacist in 1899. He has been assistant in the chemical laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine and Interim Professor of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry. At the present time he is Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Head of the Bureau of Analysis in the Custom House, and substitute Lecturer on Industrial Chemistry in the School of Commerce.

He has drafted a proposal dealing with food hygiene, which is to be brought before the Chamber of Representatives; he has been a member of various honorary commissions for the preparation of the "Codex

Medicamentarius," the unification of methods of analysis, and the like; he was sent by the Government to the Congress for the Prevention of Food Adulteration, held in Paris in 1909, and acted as President of the Division of Chemistry and Pharmacy at the Medical Congress of Uruguay in 1916.

He is the author of several papers on chemistry published in Uruguayan and foreign reviews or presented before different congresses, of monographs on medicinal plants, on " Yerba-mate " and its principal adulterations, and also of a work entitled *Tratado de Farmacognosia.*

Ismael Cortinas

ISMAEL CORTINAS

Journalist; dramatist.

EL CORTINAS, the son of Miguel
s and Ventura Pelaez Maciel, was
the seventeenth of June, 1884,
ano, but was educated at Monte-
where he studied at the University
not take a degree. He is the
both of the *Diario del Plata* and of
ocracia, and literary correspondent
acion of Buenos Aires. He is also
nor of a number of plays, including
o, a comedy in one act; *La Rosa*
, in one act; *René Masón*, in four
arsa Cruel, in three acts; *Cosas de*
t, in three acts, *Fuego Sagrado*,
acts; *Oro Muerto*, in two acts;
De la Raza, a historical novel.
ry *De la Raza*, written in col-
on with Wáshington Beltrán, took

the first prize at a historical nove
petition held in connexion wit
centenary of the battle of Las P
His play, mentioned above, *El*
gained the first prize in the La
competition, which took place
Teatro Solis in the year 1908, be
jury which included in its membe
Enrique Rodó, Samuel Blixén, and
Pérez Petit.

During his political career he has
in various legislatures as Deputy f
José, Montevideo, and Salto, and h
been re-elected for the period 192

PEDRO COSIO

Public man ; author.

PEDRO COSIO, the son of Domingo Cosio and Angela Masden, was born on the eighth of October, 1873, in the city of Montevideo, and was educated there in state and private schools, finally studying accountancy in the National Colegio of the Patriotic League of Instruction.

During his public career he has acted as Assistant in the Custom House Service, Inspector of Frontiers, and Sub-Treasurer General, commissioned especially by the Government to make studies on inland and river Custom Houses. He was elected Deputy for Montevideo in 1910; was Minister of Public Works from 1913 until 1916, and Minister to England 1916–1918. In June, 1918, he was sent to Washington with the same rank and remained there

until February, 1919, and in March, 1919, he was elected National Counsellor for a period of four years. At the present time he is the editor of *El Siglo*. In 1915 he presided over the Uruguayan delegation sent to the First Financial Conference at Washington, and served in a like capacity at the Pan-American Conference called to study the question of uniform legislation, which was held at Buenos Aires in 1916.

Señor Cosio is the author of the following works: Two volumes of official reports dealing with Custom House questions; *Tarifas de aduana y tratados de comercio*, a pamphlet; *Post-War Organisation of Labour in the United Kingdom*, a pamphlet in English; *La conversión y los problemas del crédito*, a pamphlet; *Régimen bancario; Ensayos Políticos*, 1897; *El doctor René*, a novel, 1903; *Accidentes del trabajo*, 1908; *La protección industrial y la jornada de ocho horas*, 1908; *Tarifas de aduana*, 1910; *La enseñanza profesional*, 1910; *El poder ejecutivo colegiado*, 1915.

EDUARDO DA COSTA

Soldier.

EDUARDO DA COSTA, the son of Germán da Costa and Sara Trías, was born at Montevideo on the second of December, 1873. He entered the Military School in 1886, when he was but thirteen years old, and passed out as Ensign in 1889.

At the present time he has to his credit twenty-nine years of active and staff service, during which he has fulfilled many military commissions and has held several commands. He took part in the campaigns of 1897 and 1904, in the latter commanding details of the Regiment of the North. He organized and commanded the Second Regiment of Artillery, with which arm of the service he has mainly been connected. During the administration of Dr. Williman he was a

member of the Commission sent to Europe to receive the artillery material bought in France and Germany.

He is the author of a new series of Army Regulations approved by the Government and put in force in February 1918, and of Regulations for the Militia.

He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1906 and of Colonel in 1908.

In 1919 he was appointed Chief of Staff by the President of the Republic, and in 1920 was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General.

JOSÉ CREMONESI

Teacher; lawyer.

: Cremonesi, the son of Camilo
nesi, was born in Montevideo on
rth of March, 1872. After finishing
ular studies in the section of secon-
nstruction and in the Faculty of
he graduated with the degree of
ate in 1894 when he was twenty-
ears of age, on the presentation of
is on population.

le he was studying law he was in
of classes of undergraduates, especi-
literature, from the year 1889 on-

In 1900 he became a member of
partmental Commission of Primary
ction at Montevideo, and acquired
s position a brilliant reputation.
he was a member of the Faculty of
nd Social Sciences and served as

Dean of this Faculty during six consecutive years, from 1911 to 1917. For some years he has been Professor of the Philosophy of Law.

He has contributed to legal and other reviews, and has published pamphlets, among which are: *Las exigencias de la justicia según Vanni* and *La caducidad de la inscripción del embargo, ¿ apareja la caducidad del embargo mismo ?*

ARMEN CUESTAS DE NERY

Philanthropist.

RMEN CUESTAS DE NERY is Director
e National Institute for the Blind, a
te institution, bearing the name of
al Artigas, subsidized by the state
ounded in Montevideo in 1914 by
a Teresa Santos de Bosch. Señora
as de Nery is the daughter of a former
lent of the Republic, Juan L. Cuestas,
s the wife of Dr. Carlos Nery. In
ion to holding the position mentioned
, she has been a member of various
nittees of women who devote a large
of their lives to works of philanthropy
o the assistance of the unemployed.
g to her activities the Institute for
Blind was able to obtain, in 1920, a
ing of its own, situated in the Camino
onado.

CELESTINO CÚNEO

Priest.

ELESTINO CÚNEO, the son of José eo, was born on the nineteenth of ', 1868, at Montevideo.

n finishing his studies at the Conciliar inary of Montevideo, he was ordained 394, and since then has held the follow- positions: Vicar in charge of the shes of Sarandí Grande and of San ıón, Military Chaplain of the Island lores, and Army Chaplain, a position :h he has held for twenty-five years.

ı 1900 he wrote *Reseña histórica de la de Flores*, the first historical account he island to be written. This work undertaken at the request of the lic authorities and paid for by them. has acted as co-editor of *La Semana giosa*, the organ of the ecclesiastical

establishment of Montevideo. The
torical sketch of the Island of Fl
mentioned above, contains a special c
ter devoted to the lighthouse, which
Uruguay so dearly during the perio
the Portuguese domination.

Benito M. Cuñarro

BENITO M. CUÑARRO

Magistrate; public man.

BENITO M. CUÑARRO, the son of José María Cuñarro and Juana Páez, was born on the seventh of May, 1855, in the city of Florida. While still a young man he took up his residence in Buenos Aires, where he pursued studies at the National High School and the University and obtained the degree of Advocate in 1881.

On his return to Uruguay he was appointed Judge at Río Negro; he was elected Deputy in 1885 and again in 1896; in 1898 he was Governor of the Department of Flores, Chairman of the Board of Education, and President of the Board of Aldermen of Soriano. After serving for some time as a member of the House of Deputies, he retired to accept the post of Justice of the High Court. He was a member of

the census commission organized in
he has also been President of the Ch
of Deputies, and in 1905 was
Senator for Colonia.

During Santos's administration
the country because of his open opp
to the government, but when Genera
came into power and a new era o
Dr. Cuñarro returned to his nativ
and founded, with Drs. Ángel
Costa, José Román Mendoza, and
Lacase, the newspaper *La Defensa*,
opposed the presidential candida
Dr. Julio Herrera y Obes. On th
tion of Herrera y Obes, Cuñarro
drew, for the time being, from
and established a law office in the
Mercedes; but his temperament c
permit him to be content with so i
a life and he soon emerged.

He became President of the State
of Administration, and in this offic
himself up to the development
project for the improvement of th
being in great part responsible f
construction of important bridge

ays. He also presided at the taking
e census of 1901. For five years
s at the head of the committee of
haritable Hospital at Mercedes, in
position he worked out plans which
eft grateful memories.
ition must be made of his work on
Board of Public Education, to a
ership of which he was nominated
still a very young man. While
g on this board he proposed the
ition of competitions with a view
e improvement of school books and
ie better supervision of courses of
, buildings, and texts. This will
te the work to which he devoted
lf while in this field of activity.

AURORA CURBELO LARROSA

Physician.

AURORA CURBELO LARROSA, the daughter of Luis Curbelo Báez and Eduarda Larrosa, was born on the third of March, 1884, in the village of Pan de Azúcar in the Department of Maldonado, but was educated at Montevideo, where, after taking her secondary and superior studies, she read for a degree in medicine, and graduated in 1911. She has been medical interne of the Maternity Hospital from the time of its foundation and Director of the "Curbello" Sanitarium.

She spent a year, 1911–12, on a scientific tour through Europe, visiting the principal clinics and sanitaria of France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy. She is the author of *Fisioterapia y Psicoterapia.*

ASDRÚBAL E. DELGADO

Writer; public man.

Asdrúbal E. Delgado, the son of Julio Delgado and Julia Moreira, was born at Salto on the sixth of September, 1880. He received his education at the Polytechnic Institute of his native city, and at the University of Montevideo, where he graduated in 1905.

In 1904 he was enrolled in the forces of the revolution led by Aparicio Saravia and was severely wounded in the battle of Tupambaé, where he held the rank of Lieutenant, acting as Adjutant of the Thirteenth Division, which was commanded by Guillermo García. On the day of the battle he was serving under the orders of Cármelo Cabrera, second in command of his division. He afterwards wrote an account of the phase of the

conflict in which he was wounded, a fragment of which was published in the third volume of *Tupambaé*, by Fernando Gutierres.

During his career he has occupied the following public positions: Vice-President of the Economic Administrative Council of Salto; President of the Salto Ateneo; President of the Salto Hospital Commission; Vice-President of the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay; President of the Salto Transport Committee; Member of the Council for the Protection of Delinquents and Minors involved in cases before the High Court of Justice; Secretary of the Rural Association of Uruguay; Member of the Uruguayan Society for International Law; for ten years Legal Representative of the Midland Railway Company, and of the North-eastern and Northern Railway Company of Uruguay; Attorney for the Bank of the Republic at Salto; President of the Society of Men of Letters of Uruguay; and Vice-President of the Committee for American and Allied Solidarity.

He is well known as a writer: a number

PABLO DE MARÍA

Lawyer; public man.

.O DE MARÍA, the son of Isidoro
ría and Sinforosa Navarrete, was
t Gualeguaychú, in the Argentine
ic, on the fourth of May, 1850, but
eally a Uruguayan citizen, in fact
law, because both his parents were
yans. After finishing his primary
at the College of the Esculapian
, he entered the Montevideo Uni-
and took his degree as Advocate
.

ıe judiciary of the country he has
rious positions and finally attained
rship in the High Court of Justice,
preme judicial authority of the
, a position which he held until
hed, some years ago, the retiring
n his parliamentary career he acted,

in 1905, as Senator for the Dep
of Río Negro. Together with o
tinguished citizens he became a
of the commission charged with
up legal reforms, which later
introduced into civil codes and
procedure. He was Rector of the
sity of Montevideo from 1892
from 1899 to 1902, and again fr
to 1911. In 1913 he was elected
of the Council of the Law Facu
the same year was a delegate of t
Faculty to the University Council

He is the author of forensic wo
lished in pamphlets and reviews
lectures on civil procedure, pub
the annals of the University.
acted as editor of *El Siglo*, his c
having been José P. Ramírez, Julio
y Obes and Jacinto Albístur. He
title of Professor *ad honorem* of
Procedure, which was conferred
by the University, and is Honor
turer on Forensic Practice in the
of Law.

RUFINO T. DOMÍNGUEZ

Soldier ; public man.

Rufino T. Domínguez, the son of Juan ancisco Domínguez and María Josefina os, was born on the sixteenth of Novem- r, 1856, at Montevideo. After complet- ; his primary and secondary studies the National High School, the Ateneo, d the University Society of Montevideo, began his public career when fourteen ars old by taking part in the forces bilized in 1870 by the government ainst the revolution of that year. From gust 1870 until 1871 he acted as b-Lieutenant and colour-bearer in the Army Training School, under the nmand of Lieut.-Col. Filomeno de las ntos; and in 1872, serving with the General Pacheco" battalion, he took part several hotly contested engagements.

This taste of military life kind
ambition and for the next fifteer
he was pretty constantly invol
fighting or making revolutions.

At the termination of the can
by the Peace Treaty signed April 6
the forces were disbanded, and i
Domínguez joined the 1st Batta
Chasseurs as First Lieutenant, and
in this corps until 1875, when l
retired from the army. He then r
to Buenos Aires to take part in
called Tricolour Revolution which
out in 1876. In this struggle he
on board the smack *Carolina*, in th
of la Barra de José Ignacio, betwe
revolutionary ship and the steamer
As a result of the amnesty, he
the ranks of the army again, re
on the unemployed list until 18
then dismissed from the army an
obliged to withdraw from the c
Once more he returned to Bueno
but for a very brief stay: in a few
he came back to Montevideo to ta
in the so-called Popular revolution

out in 1886, against Francisco Vidal
Máximo Santos. He was present at
ngagements of Ibirucayupi, Palmares
oto, and Quebracho, at the head of
st Battalion of the revolutionary
, which he raised and commanded.
s armed rising being a failure, he was
llowed to re-enter the ranks of the
, but in 1887 was appointed Civil
nor and Commander of the Police
Department of Florida. He resigned
offices in November of the same
to enter the Chamber of Represen-
s as Deputy for the Department of
no. In 1896 his term as Deputy
, he was for a second time appointed
Governor of Florida and held office
e year; at the same time he held the
ry command of the Department of
ones, and served in the action of
s Colorados. He was afterwards
upon to act as Governor of the
al, a position which he filled from
o 1898, and brought to completion a
al reform of the police services. He
d the department into twenty-three

sections, fourteen urban and nine subur
in accordance with the social condit
and the density of the population of Mc
video, and appointed the requisite
missioners and other officials necessar
carrying out his plans, which were
approved by the executive governm
He was able also to defeat various atte
to disturb the tranquillity and public
at that period of intense political agita
He organized the military defence w
had as its result the immediate failu
the armed rising that took place at
tevideo on the fourth of July, 1898.

On being elected Senator for the De
ment of Florida, he entered the Nat
Senate in 1899 and continued to
member until 1902, when he was arbit
arrested and exiled from the cou
Returning from his exile, he was
admitted into the Senate and comp
his term.

When the revolution under Ap
Saravia broke out, he was appo
by a decree of February 24, 1904, Ge
in Command of the Department of

tigas and head of the forces on
th of the Río Negro. This command
l from the time of his appoint-
ntil the revolution ended and his
were demobilized.

Domínguez has also had a diplo-
areer: he was appointed Minister
zil in 1905, and held that post
e end of 1911, during which period
lucted negotiations affecting extra-
commercial agreements and reduc-
customs duties, the rectification
tiers in the Laguna Merim and
Yaguarón River, and the conduct
e and navigation. He negotiated
ned provisionally, with the Minister
ign Affairs of Brazil, Baron do Rio
, a treaty of general arbitration on
y 6, 1911, and began negotiations
regulation of the Uruguayan debt
view to a considerable reduction in
total.

911 he was appointed Minister to
charge which he filled until 1916.
thdrawing from this diplomatic
l he retired to private life, travelled

for a time in Europe, and returned h
in 1917. The President, Dr. Brum,
mediately summoned him to the ses
government, and for a time he took
in government affairs as Minister of S
to which position he was appointed in
during the absence in Europe of Dr. B
as a member of the Extraordinary Emb
to attend the Peace Conference.

LIBRARIES

Julio Dufrechou

JULIO DUFRECHOU

Soldier.

.IO DUFRECHOU, the son of Alejandro chou and Cristina Fernández, was at Paysandú on the seventeenth ly, 1871. He entered the military e in 1887, and, after passing the ·ed examinations, entered the army the rank of Ensign in 1892. He romoted Second Lieutenant in 1893; Lieutenant in 1897; Captain in 1898; :t-Major in 1900; Major in 1904; olonel in 1904; Brevet-Colonel in full Colonel in 1911; Brigadier- :al in 1915, and Major-General in

; military career may be summarized llows: After leaving the Military ge, where he had been an Officer Cadet Company, he joined the

Artillery and served with this arm until he reached the rank of Captain; then, after a term of service on the General Staff, he was appointed Professor of Descriptive Geometry and Stereotomy at the Military College. Subsequently he was successively second in command and officer commanding the First Cavalry Regiment, later known as the 1st Artigas Lancers, and by the decree of March 6th, 1915, was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army for a period of four years.

In defence of the constitutional order, he took part in the campaigns of 1897, 1904 and 1910, and in the following actions: Fourth of July, 1898, the street fighting in Montevideo, Mansavillagra, Illescas, the pursuit of the rebel troops to Melo, Conventos, Paso del Parque del Daymán, Paso de los Carros de Olimar, Tarariras y Tupambaé, Paso de Vargas y Cerro Copetón in 1910. He has been twice wounded: in the fighting in Montevideo on the fourth of July, 1898, he was wounded by shrapnel in the right foot, and on the twenty-second of June, 1904,

e battle of Tarariras y Tupambaé, he ved two bullet wounds in the same

e is joint author of the following s: *Manejo del fusil y carabina ser y Reglamento de tiro*, 1915; *amento de maniobras de artillería*, 1900; *amento de uniformes y monturas*; *cterísticas del material bélico del cito*; *Reglamento táctico de infantería.*

'EDRO ERNESTO DUPRAT

Surgeon.

RO ERNESTO DUPRAT, the son of
Duprat, Captain in the Royal Navy
tugal, and Juana Francisca Rodri-
the daughter of Juan Francisco
guez, Speaker of the House of Repre-
ives during the government of
il Venancio Flores, was born at
video on the fourth of January,
He pursued studies at the Faculty
dicine in Montevideo from 1894
9, leading to the degree of Bachelor
nce and Letters, and in 1905 was
d the degree of Doctor of Surgery
edicine.
has had a varied and creditable
From 1902 to 1904 he was externe
surgical wards of the Maciel Hospital,
d over by Dr. Canessas; from 1904

to 1905 he was interne at the Larra
Asylum in the medical and surgical br
under Drs. Amargos and Martirene;
1905 to 1909 he held the post of Prof
in the school of nurses, which he won
competitive examination; from 190
1908 he was head of the Children's C
in the Faculty of Medicine under
direction of Professor Morquio;
1909 to 1910 he was physician of
Larrañaga Asylum; since 1910 he
been physician of the Fermín Fer
Hospital. During 1915 and 1916 he
a member of the Board of Control o
Medical Society of Montevideo, a
as its Librarian, and since 1915 he
been Professor Extraordinary in the
for infectious diseases in the Facult
Medicine. He has given a free c
in the Department of Contagious Dis
at the Ferreira Hospital.

In 1915 he served as Chairman o
Executive Committee of the First Nat
Medical Congress; since the year
he has acted as Secretary of the *Re*
Médica del Uruguay, and from the

on he has been an active member of ociety of Medicine of Montevideo. In he became a charter member of the y of Orthopedists, and in 1916 his ments were recognized by a prize led by the Medical Society of evideo.

is the author of numerous medical graphs, dealing especially with Thera- s and Pediatrics, among which is *ntribución al estudio de la climaterapia ual*, a work which won for him the mentioned above.

José Espalter

JOSÉ ESPALTER

Public man.

José Espalter, the son of José Espalter, was born in Montevideo on the ninth of October, 1869. In 1892, when he was twenty-three years old, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of Montevideo, after presenting a thesis entitled *El Poder Ejecutivo*, which was later printed and adopted as a text-book in the School of Constitutional Law at the University. In 1893 he was named State's Attorney for the Department of Rocha. Three years afterwards he accepted a similar post at Durazno, and afterwards became Departmental Judge of Treinta y Tres.

His political career began in 1897, with his election by the Colorado Party as Deputy for the Department of Rocha.

In the same year, when President Borda was assassinated, he was made a member of the permanent commission, and in this capacity urged the obligation of recognizing as head of the state the then President of the Senate, Cuestas, which was done; he was a member of the Council of State which supported the Assembly that had been dissolved in 1898; he was re-elected in 1899, and in 1901 became Representative for the Department of Paysandú in the Chamber of Deputies. From 1902 to 1908 he was a member of the Senate, which he left in 1909 to become Minister of the Interior. In 1911 he was again elected Senator for Maldonado, and in 1915, after the election of Viera as President of the Republic, he was chosen to fill the position of Minister of Public Instruction. This office he resigned in 1916. In 1917 he was again elected Deputy for the Rocha Department, which position he held until he returned to the Senate to represent the same district in 1919.

On two occasions he was elected President

ıe Senate, a position from which he ed to retire in July, 1920, but at the ɜst of his colleagues in the Senate ɔy a unanimous vote he was prevailed to withdraw his resignation. Among ıonorary positions he has filled, may ıentioned that of President of the cil for the Protection of Minors and ıquents and the chairmanship of the mission for the Revision of the inistrative Code. In addition to the mentioned above, he has published following works: *Una base de paci-ón*, Montevideo, 1904; *El problema ctualidad*, Montevideo, 1904; and *El ema nacional*, Montevideo, 1905.

LUIS FABREGAT

Soldier ; public man.

s FABREGAT, was born on the thir-
of November, 1867, and spent
rly part of his youth in the city of
ɔsé, where he had his first schooling,
enabled him to enter the University
ntevideo; but the fascination of the
ry career drew him and he entered
litary school before taking his degree.
emerged from the military school
the rank of First Lieutenant, as
ıd already acted as Professor of
matics. Then renewing his Univer-
udies, he graduated as Advocate in
after presenting a thesis on Extradi-
The revolution which took place in
me year inspired him to apply for
nission in the army, and he was then
Second in Command of the Urban

Battalion, in which he rose to the ra
Major. He continued in the army unti
war terminating, he returned to civi
when he was made Professor in the Mi
School and given charge of the Secre
of Military Finance, where he rem
until 1896. When the second b
of the military and financial admin
tion was created in 1898, he was appo
secretary while he continued as Hon
Professor of Ordnance in the Mil
Academy. In 1899 he was prom
to the rank of Lt.-Colonel; in 1904,
new and important services, he was
moted to the rank of Colonel, and
entrusted with the post of Superior O
in the Ministry of War and Marine.
he gave up to occupy the positio
member of the Military Court. At
present time he is a member of the
Court of Justice, with the rank of Min
and is also Professor in the Military Sc

IARIO FALCAO E[illegible]LTER

Writer.

IO FALCAO ESPALTER, the son [illegible]
sco Leonardo Falcao and Adelina
er, was born on the second of March,
in Montevideo, where he was edu-
at the Jesuit School, and read law
University.
devoted himself from his boyhood to
erary life, and began publishing in
at the age of eighteen, when his
la histórica appeared in Montevideo.
from authorship he has served as
the editors of *El Bien Público;* he
ld a clerkship in the Army Sanitation
he has been entrusted, by a Decree
April, 1919, with the collection and
ation of the treaties to which Uruguay
arty; and in 1920 he was appointed
ary in the Department of Railways.

He has been honoured by electio Librarian of the Historical and Ge phical Institute of Uruguay; he is a respondent of the Royal Academ History at Madrid; he was chosen O Delegate of the permanent Committe an Hispano-American Congress, an 1919 was commissioned to take char the celebrated library of Dr. Andrés La catalogue it, and transport it to M video.

Señor Falcao Espalter's principal lished works are: *Del pensamiento pluma*, Barcelona, 1914; *La disci política*, Barcelona, 1916; *El "Quijote las escuelas*, Montevideo, 1917; *El oriental Bartolomé Hidalgo*, a biograp and bibliographical study of the American gaucho poet, Montevideo, 1 *Historia de la dominación portuguesa Uruguay*, Vol. I, Montevideo, 1919; *Fi de cultura*, essays on public progress University teaching, Montevideo, *Antología de poetas uruguayos desde hasta 1920*, Montevideo, 1921.

ÁNGEL FALCO

Poet; editor.

GEL FALCO, the son of Santiago , was born in September, 1885, in video. In 1899 he entered the ry Academy, but left it before attain- he rank of Ensign to see active e. He was assigned to the Florida lion, which he left in order to be- Lieutenant Instructor during the f 1904. At the close of that struggle bandoned his military career and ated himself entirely to literature. ıtly he has resided in Buenos Aires, he founded and directed the maga- *Proteo* in 1916 and the weekly paper *za* in 1917.

ong his published works are: *Ave ia!* 1906; *Garibaldi*, a poem, 1907; *s Rojos; Vida que Canta*, 1908;

Breviario Galante, 1909; *El Hombre-Quimera: Homenaje a Chaves*, 1911; *La Leyenda del Patriarca*, a poem dedicated to Artigas, 1911; *El alma de la raza*.

FLORENTINO FELIPPONE

Naturalist.

ORENTINO FELIPPONE was born in andú and obtained his degree in ry and medicine at the University ntevideo. He was first demonstrator natomy in the Faculty of Medicine 76. He is a Professor of Chemistry ie University of Montevideo and also ies at the free classes of the Ateneo; a member of the University Council of the Marine Sanitary Board, ector of Agriculture, and Chemist to Montevideo Water Company. He is rresponding Member of the Agricul- Institute of Campiña, Brazil, of Botanical Society of Geneva, Switzer- , of the Ornithological Society of Plata, Argentina, of the Paulista um, of the Malacological Society in

London, and of other scientific bodies. He is the only naturalist of the country who has devoted himself to the study of molluscs.

He is the author of *Flora biológica del Uruguay*, in course of publication, appearing in parts, and he has the following works in preparation: *Mycetis Uruguayos* and *Contribución a la malacología uruguaya*.

JAMÍN FERNÁNDEZ Y MEDINA

Diplomat; author.

NJAMÍN FERNÁNDEZ Y MEDINA was in Montevideo on the thirty-first of h, 1873. He began his career as alist on *La Lucha* in 1888, when he nly fifteen years old. In the follow- ear he joined *El Bien*, where he ined until 1897, and four years later ned to the same paper as editor-in-

In 1892 he founded the *Revista uaya*, and in 1900, *Rojo y Blanco*. ublic life he has held the following ions; in 1897 Secretary to the Civil rnment of the Capital, in which year afted a police code; in 1898 member e Departmental Board of Education; 05 Chief Clerk in the Department of nterior; in 1911 Assistant Secretary ate for Foreign Affairs; and in 1916

Minister to Germany and Holland, whence he was transferred with the same rank to Spain in 1917. In 1918 he was given charge of the Legation in Portugal. In 1920 he was nominated delegate to the Seventh Universal Postal Congress of Madrid. He is now Delegate Plenipotentiary to the League of Nations.

Señor Fernández y Medina is a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Literature of Seville; Corresponding Member of the Royal Economic Society of Spain; charter member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, as also of the Society of International Law, and of the Pan-American Commission of Uruguay.

He has been a delegate to various congresses, is a Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and Commander of the Order of Merit of Chile.

Among his published works are the following: *Charamuscas*, 1892; *Cuentos del pago*, 1893; *Antología Uruguaya*, 1894; *Cuentos y narraciones de autores uruguayos contemporáneos*, 1895; *Misticas*,

, 1895; *La imprenta y la prensa en uguay, desde 1807–1900; Monólogos, os y composiciones*, 1895 and 1899; *El cio en el Uruguay, desde los orígenes la creación del Consulado*, 1901; *Ley icas de las JJ. EE. AA.*, 1904; zs, 1902. He is also the author of a a written in Italian, 1898, entitled, *a della Gloria*, and of another work ystical character, *San Francisco de* , which has been set to music by Sambucetti.

EDUARDO FERREIRA

Journalist.

UARDO FERREIRA, the son of Joaquín ira and María A. Cerro Correa, both guese, was born on the sixth of ber, 1869, in La Villa de Guadalupe, e Department of Canelones.

his early years he left his native and took up his residence in Florida, for two years he acted as Clerk of of that capital. He then went to evideo and became, almost imme- y, private secretary to the Chilean ter in Uruguay, Dr. Ambrosio Mont. afterwards he became private sec- y to Emilio Reus, a business man alencia, and after his death took urnalism in association with Luis zo Carvalho and Nicanor Rodríguez. many years he was manager of *La*

Tribuna Popular, a position he left
take control of the Working Men's B
In 1908 he joined the editorial staf
La Razón—at that time edited by
Samuel Blixen—as art critic.

On Blixen's death, in 1909, Ferreira
came director of the paper and so rema
until 1916, when he resigned the pos
join the staff of *El Siglo*. After t
years on that paper he, in 1919, retu
to *La Razón*, to resume the directorsh

He served a term as President of
Press Association at Montevideo, and
the period 1917–19 was President of
Press Club, being re-elected to the s
office in 1920.

At the present time he is Professo
Literature in the Preparatory Departn
of the University and of the Liceo R
in Montevideo, and is also a membe
the Uruguayan Society of Internati
Law.

He has contributed, and still contribu
to the principal magazines, to *La P*
in which his pseudonyms "Teogenes"
"Gil Pérez" have become familiar, to *C*

etas, of which he has been corre-
ent, and to the *Revista Nacional de*
tura, founded by Rodó, Pérez Petit,
artínez Vigil.

M. Ferreira

MARIANO FERREIRA

Lawyer; public official.

MARIANO FERREIRA, the son of Fermín Ferreira, a physician whose name is borne by one of the public hospitals, and of Rosalía Artigas, a descendant of Manuel Artigas, was born on the twenty-fourth of January, 1834, in Montevideo. There also he was educated at the Uruguayan Colegio and at the University, taking the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Letters in 1854, Doctor of Laws in 1857, and Advocate in 1866.

Prior to entering the University he had for the two years 1849 and 1850 acted as Attaché to the Legation in Paraguay, where General Melchor Pacheco y Obes was Uruguayan Minister, and from 1852 to 1857 while pursuing his education he was employed in various positions in the

Ministry of Finance. In 1865 he held the post of Secretary to the Academy of Jurisprudence, of which Dr. Juanicó was President. In 1867 he acted as Attorney for the Poor in criminal cases, after being nominated, in the same year, Judge of the Criminal and Commercial Courts, both of which positions he declined. He was elected member of the National Administrative Commission in 1868, after having had under his charge the direction of the Commission of Public and Municipal Works, the Library, and the National Museum, these last through his initiative having been brought under the jurisdiction of this Commission. In 1869 he was appointed special attorney to the Government. In 1872 he resumed the post of Attorney for the Poor in civil cases, and in the same year was elected Vice-President of the Institute for Public Instruction. In 1875 he was nominated member of the Committee of Control of the Society of the Friends of Popular Education, a body which introduced reforms in the State schools.

VII HISPANIC NOTES

In 1884 the committee in control of the Uruguayan Ateneo elected him an honorary member of that institution. In 1886 he was elected President of the Governing Board of "La Lira," the Conservatory of Music, to which post he was re-elected several times. In 1888 he was appointed President of the local committee of the Montevideo Gas Company. In 1893 he was made a member of the National Commission for Charity and Public Beneficence, having under his charge the control of the School of Arts and Crafts and afterwards that of the Maternity Asylums, and became President of the same commission, an office which he held for several years. In 1897 he was made Minister for Foreign Affairs, and during his tenure of this office brought about the pacification of the country. In 1916 the commission in control of the Patriotic Association of Uruguay nominated him delegate for the Department of Rivera, to represent it at the patriotic celebration which was held in Montevideo in that year. In 1917 the committee of founders

of the Uruguayan Society of International Law elected him to honorary membership, and in 1919 he became regular member of the Uruguayan Historical and Geographical Institute. He has, in addition, been associated in an honorary capacity with various committees appointed from time to time to deal with matters of public interest.

Among the works published by him are to be mentioned the following: *Apuntes biográficos de la familia Artigas y Ferreira*, 1919; *Memorias del doctor Mariano Ferreira*, 1920; *Reseña histórica de la Biblioteca y Museo Nacional*, printed by *El Siglo Ilustrado*, 1920. He has also contributed historical and sociological articles to various reviews and periodicals.

LIBRARIES

Pedro Figari

PEDRO FIGARI

Lawyer; public official.

RO FIGARI, the son of Juan Figar.
uro and Paula Solari, was born on
enty-seventh of June, 1861, in the
Montevideo, where he was educated
University, and in 1886 obtained
gree of Advocate.

a public servant he has had a long
uccessful career, which began while
still a student in 1885. In the course
ery active life he has held the follow-
ositions: Clerk in the Treasury De-
ent, 1885–86; Attorney for the Poor
il and criminal cases, 1886–96; De-
for Rocha, 1896–98; member of the
il of State, 1898; Deputy for Minas
Vice-President of the Chamber of
sentatives, 1899–1903; President of
enitentiary Council; President of the

Ateneo, 1901–5; Secretary of the National Committee of the Colorado Party; President of the Central Charity Board, 1904; President of the committee appointed to pay the war subsidy to the Nationalists in conformity with the peace terms of 1904; Legal Adviser to the Department of Engineering in the first Batlle Administration; member of the council of the National School of Arts and Crafts and also of the commission to revise the Administrative Code of the National Ambulance and Dispensary Service in Williman's Administration; member of the Franco-American Committee; Attorney for the Bank of the Republic, 1905–15; Vice-President of the sections for education, sociology, and legislation at the Second American Child's Congress.

He is the author of a project for the creation of a school of Fine Arts, intended to give an industrial character to the teaching of the National School of Arts and Crafts.

During many years he devoted himself to securing a remedy for a judicial error in

the Butler case, and procured a pardon for the accused soldier Almeida, notwithstanding the charges under which he lay, and the fact that both public opinion and the Press almost unanimously considered him guilty. Twenty years later the innocence of Almeida was proved. He promoted, at the Ateneo, in 1903, a convention of intellectual leaders and experts to study reforms to be introduced in the Constitution of the Republic; and when President of the Ateneo initiated further a series of measures tending to popularize science and culture in various ways.

As President of the Penitentiary Council he strove to maintain the system of work for criminals, and succeeded in opposition to the policy of that body. He was also successful in preventing the building of a women's prison, at the time unnecessary, by diverting the construction already begun and the available resources for the work to what is the present penitentiary. He proposed to the Fifth Rural Congress measures for determining the hours and conditions of labour for the agricultural

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LIBRARIES

José Enriques Figueira

ENRÍQUES FIGUEIRA

Ethnologist; teacher.

RÍQUES FIGUEIRA, the son of
eira, a Portuguese, was born on
hird of July, 1860, in Monte-
has no University degree, but
courses leading to the Bache-
at the University from 1874
[e was also a free student in
of Medicine for two or three

e studied Anthropology and in
ography and Sociology, 1890–
time he held the position of
ology in the National Museum;
re a course in Botany at the
l was Inspector of Primary
at Rocha, 1886–89, whence
the Central Administration in
of Technical Inspector.

José Enriques Figueira

series of five text books on literature, are used in several South American ries, and of which large editions have printed. He founded and edits *El n de Enseñanza Primaria,* and has hed a number of pedagogical mono- s, among them: *Los batallones res; Proyecto de programas escolares; ducación musical; Proyecto de in- ción escolar.*

AIRMAIL PAR AVION

EMILIO FOURNIÉ

Teacher.

ILIO FOURNIÉ, the son of Leon nié and Carolina Leduc, was born in city of Montevideo on the twenty-th of February, 1872. He obtained itle of Schoolmaster in 1893, and the e of Public Accountant in 1899 at Jniversity of Montevideo.

entered the teaching profession, as ssistant in the public schools at zno, in 1886, since which time he occupied the following positions: tant in the Experimental School; ipal of a rural school at Durazno, and second grade school in Montevideo, her of Mathematics in the National tute for Girls; Departmental In-or of Schools at Canelones, Río o, and Soriano; Head of the General

Depository for Apparatus, and Assi
Inspector of Primary Schools. At pr
he is Technical Inspector to the Cc
of Primary and Normal Instruction
connexion with his work in this offi
has introduced the use of moving pict
an innovation which has proved o
greatest utility alike to teachers
students.

He has contributed occasional ar
to the pedagogical journals *Auxilia
maestro* and *Anales de I. Primaria.*

EMILIO FRUGONI

Journalist; public official.

EMILIO FRUGONI, the son of Domingo Frugoni and Josefina Queirolo, was born on the thirtieth of March, 1881, in the city of Montevideo, where he took the degree of Advocate in 1909. He has been lecturer on literature in the University, and was Deputy to the Constitutional Assembly, 1911–14. He represented the student body on the Council of the Faculty of Law, and was President of the Sociological Section at the Child's Congress in 1919. In November, 1919, he was again elected Deputy, a position he now occupies.

As journalist he did his first work on the University publications, *Los Debates* and *El Bombo*. He was dramatic critic on *El Diario Nuevo*, *La Prensa*, and *El Dia*, where he used the pseudonym "Urgonif."

At the termination of his first term as Deputy he published for some time articles in *La Razón*, under the general title, "Pido la palabra," the parliamentary expression usual in addressing the chair. In this column he discussed contemporary politics, keeping up a polemic with *El Día*. He has criticized financial measures in various articles; he was instrumental in revealing the Canelones incidents, and thus influenced the Chambers to seek light on these events and to start an official investigation.

He made an analysis of the parliamentary debate on territorial taxation, and has contributed articles on social questions to *Humanidad Nueva* of Buenos Aires, and on Labour Legislation to *El Día* and the *Diario del Plata*. He has also contributed to *El Economista Uruguayo*, and to the Socialist paper *La Vanguardia* of Buenos Aires. He has likewise contributed articles on literary subjects to various reviews.

At the present time he is joint editor, with the Socialist Deputy Celestino Mebilli,

of the newspaper *Justicia*, the organ of the Socialist Party in Uruguay.

Among his other writings are: *Bajo tu ventana*, poems, 1900; *De los más hondo*, verses, 1902; *El eterno cantar*, verses, 1907; *Los himnos*, verses, 1916; *Los impuestos desde el punto de vista sociológico* (finance, economics, and sociology); *El trabajo nocturno* (a lecture given in the Ateneo); *El salario mínimo* (fundamentals of a wages programme); *El mensaje de Mayo*, poems on sociological subjects in endecasyllabic metre.

Pablo Galarza

PABLO GALARZA

Soldier.

.o Galarza was born on the six- of January, 1851.

n the insurrection headed by) Aparicio broke out in 1870, being ineteen years old, he enlisted in bile Guard of the Department of), then commanded by the late Máximo Pérez, and proceeded ately with his regiment to the ment of Cerro Largo. At Sierra s he received his baptism of fire, erwards took part in the following nents, Rincón de Ramírez, Mansa-, Corralitos, where he served under General Enrique Castro, the retreat ttle of El Rincón de la Higuera, battle of Manantiales, when he

was promoted to be Second-Lieuter
In later actions at which he was pre
in this campaign he was under the or
of his father, then Major Gervasio Gal
and attained the rank of First-Lieute
and Adjutant.

At the end of the campaign in A
1872, he entered the National Army.
1875, during the Tricolour Revolutio
served in the government forces and
part in the battle of Perseverano.
1880 he was given command of the Se
Cavalry, which regiment he comma
for more than twenty-five years, an
its head took part in the pursuit of
revolutionary forces led by Mena, M
rena, and Layera in 1885, and in
pressing the insurrections led by Gen
Arrendondo and Castro in 1886. He
took part in putting down the revo
Saravia in 1896, and in the campaig
1897, when he served under the Min
of War and Generals Arribio and E
vente. In April of that year he capt
the Villa de Artigas (to-day Río Bra
after a brush with the revolutionary fo

finally in the campaigns of 1903 and was on continual active service.

s successive steps in promotion were ed as follows: Captain in 1875, r in 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel in , and Colonel in 1886. In the ution of 1904 he commanded the hern Army and was promoted to rigadier-General. He became Major- ral in 1911, and in 1915, during the id administration of Batlle y Ordóñez, tenant-General, the highest military which can be obtained in Uruguay.

the present time he commands the ary Zone No. 3, having as his official e of residence the town of Durazno. October 31, 1920, General Galarza had more than forty-one years' service.

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Administration, to which he was re-elected in 1920. As a legislator he has taken an active part in the passage of numerous laws. In 1920 he was also made a member of the commission to study the problem of markets for the national cattle-raising industry.

Dr. Gallinal, one of the most enlightened and progressive of land-owners and cattle-breeders, has won recognition for his enterprise and zeal in improving the breeds of cattle and adopting advanced methods on his estate, Santa Adelaida. In 1918 the Government bestowed upon him a gold medal to mark its appreciation of his attainments and services in this field. He has given a part of his fortune, which is estimated to be twenty million gold pesos, towards the foundation of a hospital for convalescents.

EUGENIO GARZÓN

Public man ; journalist.

IO GARZÓN, the son of the late Eugenio Garzón and Angela was born in the province of Entre gentina, during the ostracism of r, but by a special law he was a Uruguayan citizen. His pater- father, Vicente Garzón, was sent ng of Spain at the beginning of the ıry to carry out a special mission e-Royalty of Río de la Plata, and ls established himself at Monte- His maternal grandmother was Avellaneda, great-aunt of Nicholás la, President of the Argentine

nty years of age Señor Garzón his residence in Buenos Aires, n his career as a journalist on the

staff of *El Nacional*, where he remained until Dr. Herrera y Obes assumed the Presidency, when he returned to Uruguay to be editor of *El Heraldo*. He took part in the Quebracho and Tricolour Revolutions between 1891 and 1895; in the latter year he was elected Deputy, and a little later was elected to the Senate. In November, 1897, he was deported to Buenos Aires, together with Drs. Ángel Brian and Martín Aguirre, but after a month the sentence was rescinded, and he was permitted to return and resume his seat in the Senate, where he served until the coup d'état, promoted by Cuestas in 1898.

Not long afterwards he migrated to Paris, where he has resided these many years, being a member of the editorial staff of *Le Figaro*, in which capacity he has written much on South American questions. He has been decorated with the Legion of Honour by the French Government, and in 1918 was appointed financial agent of Uruguay in Paris.

He is the author of the following works: *Jean Orth; Une campagne, l'Europe dans*

érique Latine ; Les Délégués Sud-Amé-
ues au Congrès de la Haye ; L'Amérique
e ; La République Argentine (a study
s history, its economics, and its fin-
); *L'Amérique de Sud au XXe Siècle ;*
gentine et l'Uruguay.

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:DGARDO UBALDO GENTA

Soldier ; poet.

:ARDO UBALDO GENTA, the son of Bautista Genta and María Biglioni,)rn on the thirtieth of August, 1894, ntevideo, and was educated there at niversity and the Military School, he entered in 1911 and left in 1915 he rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

1916 he joined the Engineers. Two later he was appointed Military ié to the Embassy in Italy; in he was transferred to the Embassy azil; and in 1920 was made Profes- : the Experimental School, teacher : Military School, and editor of the *a Militar*.

has been awarded the prize in three :titions for papers on military sub- that of the Ministry of War, 1916;

the gold medal of the Military and
Association in the same year, and th
given by the Military School in i
competition.

He is better known, however, f
poems, some of which have won popu
He has published *Canto a la pat*
epic poem, 1915; *Harpago y Hel*
lyric drama with music by León R
Besos, lágrimas y gritos, poems
prologue by Zorrilla de San Martín,
Hacia la luz! philosophical poet
padre, a sociological drama; *El a*
muere, a lyric drama; *El himno*
cadetes, and *La canción del soldad*
music by Gerardo Grasso; *El Hi*
la aviación, with music by León R
Poema a Armando Nervo, 1919.

Señor Genta has written many
on fortification, tactics, and strategy
have appeared in military review
in 1918, published an appeal
national defence, entitled *Pueblo, e*

FRANCISCO GHIGLIANI

Physician; sportsman.

RANCISCO GHIGLIANI, the son of Fran-
) Ghigliani and Julia Calcagno, was
in Buenos Aires on the seventh of
, 1883, but was educated at Monte-
o, where he obtained his medical degree
ne University in 1908.

s is customary among South American
sicians, Dr. Ghigliani has not restricted
alents to his profession, but has played
rt in other fields: he has sought and
political preferment, and has had a
ninent place in the management of
ular sports and athletics.

mong the professional posts that he
held or is holding are the following:
pital interne; Head of the Laboratory
he Semiological Clinic in the Faculty
Medicine; Head of the same clinic;

member of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents; Chairman of the Council of the National Ambulance and Dispensary Services; Secretary of the Uruguayan League against Tuberculosis; member of the Board of Directors of the Montevideo Sanatorium; Chairman and Secretary of the National Commission for Physical Education.

He is an enthusiastic supporter of sports: he has been President of the Sporting Club; President of the Municipal Football Association; member of the National Aviation Association; Vice-President of the Uruguayan Football Association; Chairman of the Uruguayan Touring Club. He has also been President of the Uruguayan Tree Culture Association; and a member of the editorial board of *El Dia* of Montevideo, etc.

Politically, he is affiliated to the Colorado Party, and is one of the most active members of the "Batllista" group; among the offices he has held is that of Chairman of the Board of Aldermen of Montevideo, and member of the House of Deputies, to which he was elected in 1919.

VII HISPANIC NOTES

Domingo Gonzáles

DOMINGO GONZÁLEZ

Jurist and Minister.

Domingo González, the son of Domingo González, a Spaniard, and of Pilar Pernas, a Uruguayan, was born on the second of July, 1837, at Montevideo. He was educated at the school conducted by José Zunda and Juan M. Bonifaz, and at the University, where, in 1858, he obtained the degree of Bachelor and in 1864 that of Advocate.

From 1858 to 1863, while yet a student, he was employed in the Public Library, and was then appointed Secretary to the District Board of Health, a position which he occupied for four years. From 1879 to 1894 he was State Auditor and Judge in the Civil Courts; he was then promoted to the post of Justice of the Superior Court of Appeals. He has been successively Vice-

President, and for four years President, of the council whose function is that of safeguarding the interests of Minors and Delinquents, and was one of the first members of the Supreme Court to be appointed when that court was instituted. He is now on the retired list, and is an active member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay.

Writing generally under the pseudonym "El licenciado Peralta," he has published the following pamphlets and books: *Breves apuntes sobre la administración de Justicia, y su organización; De los tribunales colegiados; Estudio sobre constitución orgánica y reglamentaria de la Justicia Civil y Criminal; Relación oral sobre los procesos criminales; Carnet de un filósofo de Antaño,* two vols.; *Bocetos y brochazos,* 1919; *Resonancias del pasado,* 1919–1920.

Justo F. Gonzáles

JUSTO F. GONZÁLEZ

Physician.

o F. González, the son of Justo nzález and Juana Martínez, was n the twenty-fourth of February, n Montevideo. There he grew up, lucated and has won a creditable ior himself.

ook his degree in Medicine in 1906, nce that time has lived an active ll of professional labours and public ies. He has served on the faculty University as Professor of Bacteri- nd Hygiene; he has been Head of aboratory at the Italian Hospital; s commissioned by the National l of Hygiene to combat the epidemic hoid fever in the town of Aiguá, sisted the Red Cross on the Masoller tion.

Dr. González has been a delega
many congresses and conference
ealth and hygiene, such as the
onference on School Hygiene, he
aris in 1910, the Conference on
Iygiene, held at Brussels in the same
ne Medical Congress, held at Rio Ja
n 1913, the First Conference on Hy
athology, etc., held at Buenos Ai
15, and the second Pan-American
ess held at Washington in the
ar.

He is a member of the South Am
Society of Hygiene, Microbiology
Pathology, and is an occasional contri
to medical journals.

IS ALBERTO DE HERRERA

Journalist; public man.

s ALBERTO DE HERRERA, the son of José de Herrera and Manuela do Antuña, was born on the twenty-l of July, 1873, in Montevideo, he began his education which he ıued at Buenos Aires, returning, ʼer, to take his degree in his native

began his journalistic career on the of *El Nacional*, but gave up his ɔn to take part in the revolution of headed by Saravia and Diego Lamas, hom he acted as aide-de-camp and he accompanied up to the compact Cruz. When the revolution ended urned to literary tasks and wrote a called *Pro Patria*, which gives a y of the struggle.

He has since acted as Justice of Peace; twice he has been a Deputy has also been Secretary of Legation Chargé d'affaires in the United State Mexico, and during this period r sented his country at congresses of A canists, on tariff questions, on sanit and coffee-growing.

He was in Montevideo in 1904 on a piorary leave of absence when the s Saravia revolution began. He forth joined the revolution and presented h signation in language that so incense Government as to bring upon him a p sentence. Set at liberty soon afterw he fled to Argentina, where he j Gregorio Lamas and entered Urugu territory with a revolutionary force.

When the revolution failed he ret to Montevideo, where he was seize imprisoned. On the restoration o liberty he took up journalism and became director of the news *La Democracia*. In 1915 he was e a member of the National Constitu Convention, and in 1920 was appo

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party. He is a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

He is the author of the following works: *La Tierra Charrúa*, Montevideo, 1901; *Desde Washington*, Letters, 1904; *La doctrina Drago y el interés internacional*, a collection of leading articles first published in *La Democracia*, Montevideo, 1906; *Labor Diplomática en Norte América*; *La Diplomacia Oriental en el Paraguay*, 2 vols., Montevideo, 1908; *La Revolución francesa y sud-América*, Paris, 1910; *Sobre la reforma y el colegiado*, Montevideo, 1919; *Buenos Aires, Urquiza y el Uruguay*, Montevideo, 1919; *La encuesta Rural*, Montevideo, 1920.

prepare a plan for physical education in schools; in 1919 she was a member of the Second American Child's Congress at which she presented a paper that won general approval. She has contributed articles on pedagogics to the *Anales de Instrucción Primaria.*

LEONOR HORTICOU

Teacher.

LEONOR HORTICOU was born in Monte-
eo, and was educated there, obtaining
first grade certificate in 1887, her
nd grade certificate in 1890, and her
d grade certificate in 1898. She has
n a school teacher in Montevideo from
7 until the present time. From 1887 to
2 she was assistant in two second grade
ools; from 1892 to 1895 she taught in
Kindergarten; from 1895 to 1903 she
Director of the Second Grade School
21; from 1903 to 1911 Principal of a
ool of Application for Girls, and since
1 has been Director of the National
itute for Girls. In 1913 she was ap-
nted a member of the commission to
ect school books; in 1916 she was
uted by the school authorities to

Works, and Public Instruction; in 1911 he had a similar post in the Ministry of Public Instruction; in 1916 he was sub-Secretary, and in 1918 he was designated Attorney for Minors and Incompetents. He has acted as *interim* Minister in the State Department on four occasions: from August to September, 1907; from October to December, 1908; from January, 1910, to February, 1911, and from March to June, 1913.

Señor de la Hoz is the author of several legal text-books, used by the students of the Law School.

ESCOLÁSTICO IMAS

Physician; public man.

Escolástico Imas, the son of Romualdo Imas, a soldier who served under General Lavalleja in the War of Independence, and of Hipólita Ortiz, was born in the Department of Soriano. After finishing his preparatory studies in the School of the Immaculate Conception, at Santa Fé, Argentina, he took his medical degree at Buenos Aires in 1880. He was afterwards admitted to practise in Uruguay on submitting to examination.

He has taken an active part in politics, both during peace times and in all the armed revolutions, from the one called Quebracho in the year 1886, in which he held the post of Chief of the Medical Corps of the invading army, up to the latest uprisings of this character that have taken place in the country.

He has also held many posts of honour: he was a member of the Council of State while Cuestas was Supreme Executive; Deputy for the Department of Flores, and alternate Deputy for various other departments; member, for the Department of Colonia, of the National Constitutional Assembly, in which body he acted on a number of occasions as President; Physician to the Charity Hospital and official physician during various epidemics. He is a member of the National Party, and has occupied high posts in its inner councils, including that of President of the Directorate of the Party, and, many times, President of its Convention. In 1919 he was again elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

JOSÉ INFANTOZZI

Surgeon.

JOSÉ INFANTOZZI was born on the twenty-eighth of December, 1881, at Montevideo, and was educated there in the schools of the city and at the University. In 1902 he became Honorary Medical Practitioner in the National Guard; in 1905, externe of the St. Luis Ward of the Charity Hospital; in 1906, interne of the Charity Asylum; in 1907 he held the same position in the Maciel Ward; in 1908, in the Argerich Ward; in 1908 he took his medical degree; in 1909 he became head of the obstetrical clinic, which he held at first on an honorary basis, but from 1911 was paid a salary. In 1912 he was head of the laboratory at the same clinic, and remained in this position until November, 1913. In 1912 he was Physician

to the Military Sanitation Division; in 1914, honorary associate Physician of the Germán Segura Ward, and in October of the same year he was made a member of the commission charged to work out plans for a School of Maternity. In 1916, after competitive examination, he obtained the post of Professor of Gynæcology; in 1917 he assisted at the extraordinary sessions of the Buenos Aires Society for Obstetrics and Gynæcology and became an honorary member of this organization. During two legislative sessions he occupied a seat in the House of Representatives, as a member of the Colorado Party. His term ended in 1920.

He has contributed articles on his special subjects to the professional journals.

JOSÉ IRURETA GOYENA

Journalist; lawyer.

José Irureta Goyena was born in October, 1872, at Montevideo, where he was educated at the University, which granted him the title of Doctor of Laws *cum laude* while he was still a very young man.

His multifarious activities have been divided between his law practice, his University professorship, his agricultural interests, and his labours in the Press. He is known as a constant contributor to the principal metropolitan papers; he is largely interested in politics, and also in everything dealing with the progress of cattle-rearing and agriculture.

He has acted as President of the Penitentiary Council, Professor of Penal Law in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, representative of the University on the

Council of the Faculty of Agronomy, dent of the Rural Association of Uru pacificator in the revolution of member of the Commission to organiz instal a model dairy establishment, ber of the Council for the Protectio Administration of the National Ins of Agronomy, and Chairman of the I of Control of the Law Faculty.

Among his published works are *derecho*, an address read to the Assoc of Students in 1894; *Sobre la pe muerte*, articles in favour of the suppr of the death penalty, published in *El* in the year 1905; *De los delitos con Administración y la Autoridad pú Homicidio por injusta provocación ; H cidio por justo e interior dolór ; Del ab autoridad y de la violación de los d inherentes a los empleos u oficios púb De la usurpación de funciones públi títulos ; De los que hacen justicia p mano.*

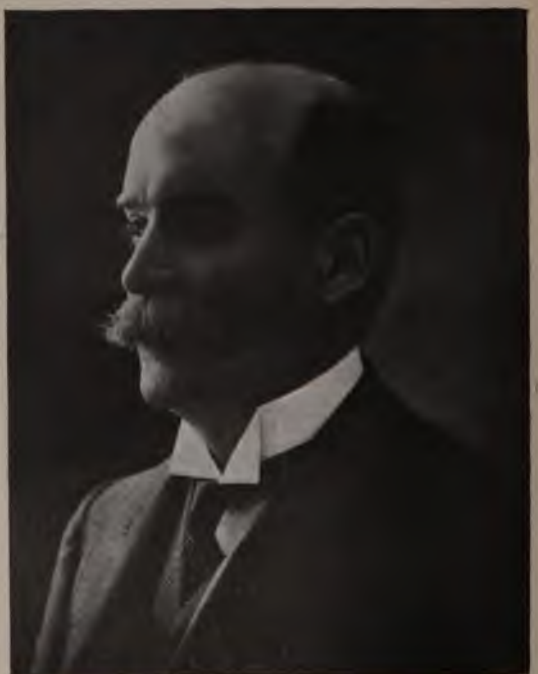
RICARDO ISASA

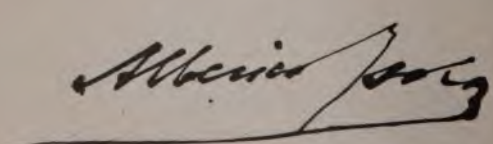
Archbishop of Iconium.

CARDO ISASA, Archbishop of Iconium ex-Bishop of Anemurio, was born on eventh of February, 1847, in Monte-), where he had his early schooling, or his later studies went to the school ıe Immaculate Conception at Santa Argentina. There he was prepared s ordination to the Priesthood. Later as transferred to Rome, where he ed Theology and Canon Law in the io Pio Latino Americano and gradu- with the title of Doctor in these cts.

1891 he was consecrated Bishop of ıurio by Monsignor Soler, the first bishop of Montevideo. After the ı of Archbishop Soler the Holy See nated him Apostolic Administrator of

the archdiocese of Montevideo and of the suffragan dioceses of Salto and Melo, which dignities he enjoyed from 1908 to 1918, when he was elevated to the rank of Archbishop of Iconium.





ALBÉRICO ISOLA

Physician.

co Isola, the son of Mario Isola
l Zuquilbide, was born in Monte-
he year 1858. From 1870 to 1885
ded various schools and colleges
where, in 1879, he took his
's degree at the University of
In 1885 the University of Naples
n the degree of Physician and
and the title of Oculist in 1889.
; the positions he has filled are:
rgeon, 1885; Member of the Coun-
ygiene, Physician-Oculist of the
Hospital, of the Italian Hospital,
ofessor of the Ophthalmic Clinic,
: founded in 1890, and also Pro-
the Faculty of Medicine in Monte-
He is the author of various works
:ts connected with Ophthalmology.

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MEDICAL CENTER

Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga

JARDO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA

Lawyer ; teacher.

DUARDO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA, the of Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga, was on the fourteenth of January, 1885, ontevideo, where he had his primary ation in a school presided over by lia Viera, and took his secondary and rior studies at the University. On ting him the degree of Advocate in , the Council of the Law School freed from certain obligations connected the degree, because of his high rank holarship.

ñor Jiménez Arechaga has been sub- te Professor of American and National ory in the Preparatory Department of University since August, 1906; he has filled the chair of Commercial Law in High School of Commerce since 1911,

and since August of that year has acted as substitute Professor of International Private Law in the University. He was a member of the High Financial Pan-American Commission, appointed by the Executive in 1915; he was elected an active member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law in 1917; and he is at present Professor of Commercial Law, a position given him in 1914.

He has filled the following posts: Chairman of the Departmental Commission of Primary Instruction, of Montevideo, for two consecutive periods, 1911–13 and 1914–15; he represented Uruguay in the Conference for Uniform Legislation, which met at Buenos Aires in 1916 and presented a report on the unification of legislation, dealing with letters of exchange. In 1913 he was appointed Honorary Secretary of the sub-Committee of the International Board of Jurists, presided over by the ex-President of Paraguay, Dr. Cecilio Baez, to which were accredited Uruguayan, Argentine, and Brazilian delegates. The subject on which he reported was the Uni-

fication of the Principles of International Private Law for South American countries. Since 1911 he has acted as Chairman of the Montevideo Arbor Day Commission. From 1913 to 1916 he was Chairman of the Council of the School of Arts and Crafts. Since 1918 he has occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Normal Education, to which he was re-elected in 1920. At the Buenos Aires Congress on Uniform Legislation, which met in April, 1916, he presented various papers.

He is the author of *Derecho Comercial Marítimo; Embargo de buques*, 1915; *Unificación de la legislación cambiaria*, 1916; *Código de Comercio*, fourth edition, corrected and annotated.

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Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga

he was sent to Chile to lecture at University of Santiago. In 1920 he elected a member of the Board of I tors of the Pension and Award Func

He is Professor of Constitutional at the University of Montevideo, member of the Uruguayan Societ International Law.

Among the various works publ by him are: *Evolución de la prop territorial*, 1908; *La extensión democ y el régimen republicano*, 1910; *El Ejecutivo. y sus Ministros*, 1913; *enseñanza de Derecho Constitucional concepto de función, poder y órga gobierno; Sobre inaplicabilidad de inconstitucionales.*

EUGENIO J. LAGARMILLA

Jurist.

EUGENIO J. LAGARMILLA is a leading member of the Uruguayan Bar and Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University, a position to which he was elected in 1908. He is also lecturer on Civil Law.

Señor Lagarmilla has taken an active part in the political life of the country as a member of the Colorado Party, associating himself with the anti-collegist group when the question of Constitutional Reform came up. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and also of the National Commission of Charity and Public Beneficence; he was designated by the Executive as a member of the first Council of National Public Assistance; he has been a member of the House of Representatives a number of times, of which body

he has acted as President, and was re-elected to membership in 1919. Other positions he holds are as follows: Vice-President of the Financial Board of Harbour Works of the Port of Montevideo; member of the Board of Control of the Faculty of Law; and President of the Jockey Club.

As a legislator, he is the author of various projects, some of which have been converted into laws. Among the works published by him are: *De la sociedad conyugal, Las acciones en materia civil,* and *Comentarios al Código de Procedimiento Civil.*

ALEJANDRO LAMAS

Dentist; teacher.

ANDRO LAMAS, the son of Alejandro and Delfina González, was born twenty-sixth of May, 1871, at Department of Montevideo.

had his early education in Chile, Liceo of Valparaiso, at the Anselmo . Colegio, and at the Sacred Heart s in Santiago and Valparaiso. He l his secondary studies at the sity of Montevideo, where he took egree of Surgeon-Dentist in the l School in 1902.

is lecturer on Physiculture at the sity, Normal Schools, and Public s of Montevideo, and has served as al of the secondary schools con- with the University. He is the r of the Boy Scouts of Uruguay;

the founder and editor of the *Revista Odontológica*, and of the student publications *El Hogar y la Escuela, Revista de Educación*, and *La Escuela Uruguaya*. In 1916 he was nominated to be a member of the commission charged with the programme for the physical education of school children. He was a delegate to the Latin-American Medical Congresses of Buenos Aires; he was both organizer and President of the First National Odontological Congress of Uruguay, and organizer of the American Odontological Congress which met at Montevideo in 1902.

He is the author of: *Problemas escolares; Proyecto de cultura física escolar; Educación física e intelectual conexas; Elementos de anatomía, fisiología e higiene; Manual de gimnasia escolar; Elementos de higiene moral y economía doméstica; Tratado de puericultura; Cultura Cívica Nacional.*

ALFONSO LAMAS

Physician ; public man.

NSO LAMAS, the son of General amas and Mercedes Delgado, both yans, was born at Buenos Aires in hile his parents were exiles in that consequence of the triumph of olution of General Venancio Flores, brought the Colorado Party into After a short time the Lamas family l to their residence in Salto, where n pursued his preparatory studies. ı went to the University of Monte- here in 1883 he received the degree helor of Sciences and Letters, the Faculty of Medicine, and ed in the year 1891 as Doctor of e and Surgery, when he was only one years old.

graduating he had acted as

ector in the Medical School and had served in the National Insane Asylum; er obtaining his degree he was appointed ofessor of External Pathology in the culty and Professor of the Surgical nic. He is at present Physician of the Maciel and General Artigas Wards of the Maciel Hospital, and also of the Vilardebó Hospital.

During the revolution of 1897, headed by Aparicio Saravia and his brother Diego, Dr. Lamas offered his professional services to and became a member of the revolutionary forces in Aceguá, with the rank of Surgeon-Major. After the bloody action of Tarariras he withdrew from the army to attend especially General Aparicio Saravia's son, who had received a severe wound in that battle. At the close of this revolution he was called to take a place in the Executive Committee of the National Party. When the revolutionary movement of May, 1903, broke out, in the first days of the Presidency of José Batlle y Ordóñez, that leader invoked his services, along with those of Dr. José Pedro Ramírez,

and he betook himself to the revolutionary camp, where, after several conferences with Saravia and his principal chiefs, peace was arranged.

Dr. Lamas has acted as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Party, and on repeated occasions as member of the same. During the revolution of 1910, against the government of Dr. Williman, he took part with success, aided by Drs. Quintela and Irureta Goyena, in the work of pacification. In 1920 the Nationalist Convention designated him as first on the list of candidates for the National Council of Administration.

He is the author of numerous scientific works, among which is that presented to the first National Medical Congress, held in 1916, entitled, *Quistes hidráticos del pulmón.*

STANFORD LIBRARIES

MIGUEL LAPEYRE

Lawyer; teacher.

GUEL LAPEYRE was born on the ty-eighth of December, 1861, in the of Rocha, but was educated at Monte-, where, in 1885, at the age of twenty- he graduated at the University with egree of Advocate, and very soon after ne Dean of the Section of Secondary uction. At the University he was ssively Lecturer in Philosophy, *inte-* Professor of Constitutional Law, from to 1915 for the second time Dean ie Section of Secondary Instruction, Lecturer in National and American ory, which post he still holds as well as of Director of the Liceo Rodó, besides ng on the governing body of the ersity Council.

ñor Lapeyre has also held prominent

positions in the Department of Public Health.

Among his published works are: *Enseñanza secundaria y preparatoria*, 1909; and *Apuntes de instrucción cívica*, two vols. 1915–18.

DOMINGO LAPORTE

Artist.

NGO LAPORTE, the son of Hipólito
and Juanna Saparrat, was born in
ideo on the nineteenth of October,
nd was educated in France and

1879 to 1883 he was Professor of
g in the School of Arts and Crafts.
he was sent to Italy by the School
ge, at his full discretion, teachers
t institution, and was at the same
laced in charge of the students
road to study. On his return home
taly in 1896, he gave part of his
teaching drawing and painting.
1911 he has been Director of the
al Museum of Fine Arts.
r Laporte's main bent is towards
t painting, but the exigencies of

life have obliged him to practise all branches of the art; he is, moreover, the first Uruguayan artist to take up engraving.

Among the large number of portraits, landscapes, and sea pieces that he has produced may be mentioned the following: *Un Árabe; Patio del Palacio della Signoria; La plegaria de un árabe; El avaro; Crepúsculo de Otoño—Venecia, tomada desde el Lido; Lectura pesada; A contrapelo; Contemplación halagadora; El mosquetero; El Gran Canal, tomado desde el puente de la Academia de Venecia*, a picture which was awarded an honourable mention at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, *El "ciociaro"; Palacio Labia—Venecia; La Laguna, al alba—Venecia.*

Ernesto Laroche

ERNESTO LAROCHE

Painter; etcher.

NESTO LAROCHE, born at Montevideo e eighth of March, 1879, adopted the r of an artist at a very early age, ing to devote himself chiefly to cape. From 1893 to 1896 he attended udio of a Uruguayan artist, Federico m, but his own personality began splay itself in 1908, when he held a of exhibitions.

an artist he has been very productive, at examples of his work are to be found ost of the principal galleries and pri- collections of South America. The nal Museum of Fine Arts of Monte- owns two of his best canvases in oil, *Canción del Silencio* and *Cumbre erro Arisco;* the National Historical um contains an etching entitled,

rracas del Antiguo Puerto; the Museum Fine Arts of Asunción, Paraguay, has *a* oil painting entitled, *Tierra Uruguaya;* Public Library of Puerto Alegro, Brazil, an oil painting entitled, *El Cerro de las* and the Museum of Fine Arts of de Chile contains an oil painting, *Del Solar Nativo.*

as taken part in various Uruguayan foreign exhibitions and has received recognition from the critics of Santiago de Chile, in 1910, and of Madrid in 1915. He has acted as member of the jury in various exhibitions and official competitions; he is Lecturer on Design in the Faculty of Commerce and in the Section of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction of the University; he has been commissioned by the Government to assist in the organization of the Historical Museum; and since 1911 he has filled the post of Secretary of the National Museum of Fine Arts in Montevideo.

EUSEBIO FRANCISCO DE LEÓN

Priest.

EUSEBIO FRANCISCO DE LEÓN, the son of Francisco de León and Gregoria Mosegue, was born on the fourteenth of August, 1856, in Puerto del Buceo, but from 1873 to 1883 was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception in the city of Santo Fe, Argentina. He also attended the University and took the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters.

After serving as priest in the parishes of La Unión and La Aguade, he became Secretary to the Bishop of his diocese, Chaplain of the School of Arts and Crafts, and later Chaplain-General of the Army. He retired on a pension on reaching the age limit. He is now Director of the General Central Committee of the Guard of Honour of the Sacred Heart, and Director-General

up his seat in order to become a member of the Revolutionary Committee, which brought about peace between the Santos Government and the Constitutionalist Party.

He is the author of the following works among many others: *Botánica,* three volumes, 1885; a book on medical electricity, published in 1905, and various original monographs published between 1896 and 1907, including: *Automatismo consciente; Temperatura humana normal; Parálisis del nervio cubital y contractura consecutiva; Un tratamiento curativo de la corea febril.*

CLOTILDE LUISI

Teacher.

LDE Luisi, the daughter of Ángel nd Josefina Janicki, was born in ideo, where she was educated in the Institute for Girls, passing out as fied Normal Teacher of Primary tion. During the Presidency of , in 1900, having received a scholar- he Institute for Deaf-Mute Children ios Aires, she went to this city in study methods of teaching abnor- ildren. Two years later, having ully passed her examinations in this she returned home and entered the ity.

1906 to 1911 she read Law and Science and took her Advocate's being the first woman in Uruguay ive this distinction. After taking

her degree she was sent to Europe to represent Uruguay at the Conference of Deaf-Mute Teachers held in Rome. On her return home she was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Religion in the Normal Institute for Girls. Later, after organizing the library of the Law School of the University, she was appointed to a professorship in that school, and when the Women's University was founded in Montevideo, the post of Director was entrusted to her, which she occupied until 1919. From 1912 to 1918 she was Dean of the Division of Primary and Secondary Instruction for Women.

She has written a good deal on historical and philosophical subjects, and has translated several philosophical works into Spanish.

LUISA LUISI

Teacher; poet.

SA LUISI, the daughter of Ángel Luisi Josefina Janicki, and the sister of Paulina and Clotilde Luisi, received ducation in Montevideo, in part ely, in part at the Normal Institute rls, and qualified as a teacher in the econd, and third grades.

· first appointment as teacher was third grade school of Montevideo, passing first in a competitive examin- for the position. Later, again in competition, she obtained the posi- f Principal of a second grade school, afterwards was turned into an imental School. This position she at the present time. In addition to ıe is teacher of Reading and Declama- ı the Normal Institute for Girls, and

was a delegate from Uruguay to the First American Child's Congress, which met at Buenos Aires in 1916. She was also a member of the Second American Child's Congress, which met at Montevideo in 1919, at which she presented a paper on artistic education.

She has written much, contributing articles and poems to newspapers and periodicals at home and abroad; she is the author also of two books: *Sentir*, poems, Montevideo, 1916, and *Dos grandes maestros de la juventud Americana*.

Paulina Luisi

PAULINA LUISI

Physician ; teacher.

AULINA LUISI, the daughter of Ángel i and Josefina Janicki, was born in e Ríos. She is one of the few Uru- an women who have won the Doctor's ee in Medicine, she also holds the of Normal Teacher. She passed the nination for Schoolmistress in 1893, for the Bachelor's degree in 1899, that for Physician and Surgeon in .

ıe has held many positions both as her and physician: she has been her of the Normal School for Women; titute teacher in Natural History, was the first woman to give a course ıe University. As a physician she has ed as Hospital interne and as head of gynæcological clinic at the Faculty of

Medicine. She has also held positions of honour: she has been President of the National Council for Women; she was official delegate to the First Argentine Child's Congress in 1913; President of the Uruguayan delegation to the First American Child's Congress held at Buenos Aires in 1916; commissioner of the Uruguayan Government in 1914 to study School Hygiene in Europe; delegate from Uruguay to the Auxiliary Pan-American Conference for Women, held at Washington in 1917; honorary member of the International Alliance for Woman's Suffrage, with its official seat in London; corresponding member of the International Abolitionist Federation; of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes; of the Ligue Française pour le Droit des Femmes, and of a number of other scientific and sociological associations, European and American.

For a number of years Dr. Luisi gave herself up exclusively to the medical profession, but upon request she started the feminist campaign in Uruguay, found-

ı Uruguayan branch of the Inter-
nal Women's Council and of the
national Feminist Association of
ı she is the President. She has also
as head of the magazine *Acción*
nina, the organ of Uruguayan
ism, and has written pamphlets
nting the feminist programme on
l instruction and eugenics.

STANFORD LIBRARIES

HORACIO MALDONADO

Writer ; public man.

.CIO MALDONADO, the son of Alfredo ıdo and Cándida Ratto, was born ear 1884 at Salto, where he studied 'olytechnic Institute and then took :ee as Advocate at Montevideo in While he was a student the Uni- exempted him from the payment of ılar dues because of the high rank tained in his studies. He has been ın of the House of Representatives, ır at the University, and member of tional Constitutional Assembly of

as published the following works : *y Ternuras,* Salto, 1902; *Poema rcos,* Montevideo, 1904; *En el pago,* ıovel; *Estudio de ambiente Nacional,* ideo, 1905; *Cabeza de Oro,* a novel

of Uruguayan life with a prologue by José Enrique Rodó, Montevideo, 1906; *Mientras el viento calla*, philosophic essays, Montevideo, 1916; *La ofrenda de Eneas*, literary articles, Montevideo, 1919; *El sueño de Alonso Quijano*, essays inspired by Don Quijote de la Mancha, Montevideo, 1920.

PEDRO MANINI Y RÍOS

Journalist; public man.

ro Manini y Ríos, the son of
o Manini and Graciana Ríos, was
ın the twenty-first of September,
.t Montevideo, and was educated
schools and University of that city,
the degree of Advocate.
900, as soon as he reached legal age,
ame an active member of the Color-
rty, and in 1913, when the party divi-
curred, he entered the Anti-Collegial
of which he became chairman. In
he began his political career as
r for Durazno, in which capacity he
three terms up to 1911. In 1907
s appointed Secretary of the Uru-
ı Embassy at the Second Peace
ence at The Hague. In 1911 he was
Minister of the Interior, a position he

resigned in 1912 to go as plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Court of Spain. In 1913 he was elected Senator for Flores, and represented this constituency up to 1919, when he was made Minister of the Interior. In 1920 he was elected Deputy for Montevideo.

Señor Manini y Ríos has played a prominent part in fields other than politics. In 1898 he was sergeant in the National Guard; he served as Captain and Assistant Secretary to General Pablo Galarza during the Civil War of 1904; he served as Lieutenant Colonel of the National Guard and commanded the First Battalion of Volunteers during the insurrection of October, 1910. He has taught Political Economy in the Law School since 1917. As a journalist, from 1906 to 1911 he was on the staff of *El Dia*, and became editor and manager of that paper; he was also a member of the staff of *El Telégrafo* in 1916, and he has been editor of *La Mañana* since 1917.

)SÉ LUCIANO MARTÍNEZ

Soldier; writer.

LUCIANO MARTÍNEZ is by birth a idean, the descendant of soldiers ı sides of the family. While he ill a mere boy and a student preparatory department of the ity, he revealed the family trait nanding a company of the Univer- ttalion from the creation of the ntil its disbandment.

ıilitary career proper began in 1893 ivate in the artillery. In 1895 he ł the rank of Ensign, and three ter became one of the officers re- e for the foundation of the artillery force organized during the war of He was promoted to be Second ant in 1898, and four years after- while acting as official secretary

to the Military Tribunal of Appeals, was raised to the rank of First Lieutenant. In the meantime he continued his University studies, and at the end of 1902 obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He has devoted himself especially to the study of historical questions, on which he has given addresses and published articles in papers and magazines, both at home and abroad. His first book was a monograph on the military life of Major-General Simón Martínez. In 1901 he published a voluminous work describing the military life of Generals Enrique and Gregorio Castro, twin brothers, notable in the annals of the country. During the war of 1904 he was called to the National Guard and was appointed second in command of the Fourth Battalion of the Infantry of the Municipal Guard. When the revolutionary movement was over, he returned to his position in the War Department and the Government rewarded his services with the rank of Captain. In 1906, at the ceremonies of the burial of the great Argentine Bartolomé Mitre, he repre-

d the survivors of the defence of evideo.

1907 he was appointed Secretary to lovernor of the Capital, and one year wards the Military Court of Appeals, nanimous vote, elected him Secretary at body. During the electioneering d of 1910, the Colorado Party of zno desired to nominate him as Deputy hat Department, but he refused to ne a candidate because of the incom- ility of the functions of a legislator those of a military man. In 1912 he shed in Madrid a new historical work led *Hombres y Batallas*, which was ı appreciated. In 1912 he attained ank of Major, and the Military Court ppeals nominated him Military Judge struction, a post which he holds to-day. ı17 he attained the rank of Lieutenant- nel. Col. Martínez is a member of the rical and Geographical Institute.

STANFORD LIBRARIES

Martín C. Martínez

MARTÍN C. MARTÍNEZ

Public man.

ARTÍN C. MARTÍNEZ was born in the of Aguada, in the Department of evideo, but was educated at the al and graduated at the University ntevideo with the degree of Advocate. on afterwards he obtained the posi- of Lecturer in Natural and Penal , Political Economy, and International ate Law in the Law School. Later, tered political life, was elected Deputy sat in the House, until, during the Presidency of Señor Batlle y Ordóñez, as called to assume the portfolio of Treasury, which he gave up the wing year. Besides being Deputy ng several legislative sessions, he was ember of various committees of the se, President of the Board of Directors

A

of the Mortgage Bank, Chairman of the Commission to Revise the Customs Law; President of the Commission to classify war damages, and member of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Party until it was dissolved. He has had experience also in journalism as editor-in-chief of *El Siglo* and *La Razón;* he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Montevideo Ateneo and of other official corporations and institutions.

Following the events of July 30, 1916, when the Cabinet in a body presented its resignation because of the election of the General Constitutional Assembly, he was recalled to the Ministry of the Treasury, a position which he retained only a few months, for in 1917 he was re-elected to the position of Senator for Cerro Largo, a post he had held before being Minister. He remained a Senator until 1919, when the General Assembly elected him a member of the National Council. He resigned this post in 1921 in order again to sit in the Senate, this time representing the department of Florida.

ether with Drs. Gonzalo Ramírez, Melián Lafinur, and Antonio María guez, he made up the commission legates to the Third International ican Conference, which met at Rio neiro in 1916.

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Dr. Victoriano M. Martínez

VICTORIANO M. MARTÍNEZ

Magistrate.

:TORIANO M. MARTÍNEZ was educated ntevideo, where he obtained the degree dvocate at the University in 1886. 'as presented for his degree by Dr. : Ballesteros. His thesis was entitled *alabras sobre el impuesto.*

ıile he was still a law student he served erk in the Ministry of Justice, Wor- and Education. After he had obtained ıw degree he became Judge in the rtments of Treinta y Tres, San José, olonia; Criminal Attorney of the first ; Attorney for Minors, Absentees, Incapables; Justice of the Court of als, and at the present time has ouble honour of being both Solicitor ttorney-General for the republic.

Señor Martínez is the author of numerous articles on legal matters dispersed in various national and foreign publications.

Eugenio Martínez Thédy

ɛUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THÉDY

Public man.

JGENIO MARTÍNEZ THÉDY, the son of ıral Simón Martínez and Concepción ly, was born on the eighth of August, , at El Salto, and was educated in guay and Argentina.

ıring the last three legislative sessions, les being Deputy, he has acted as etary and Vice-President of the De- mental Committee of the Colorado y. He was Chairman of the Com- ee to support the candidacy of Batlle)rdóñez for a second presidential ı. He has also been Director of *La ín* and secretary of the committees abour, War, and Marine in the Cham- of Deputies. He is the author of providing for Workmen's Accident rance, and he it was who worked out

and arranged the law for hygienic habitations for rural labourers. In 1918 he was nominated President of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents. In 1919 he left the House of Representatives to take the post of Mayor of Montevideo, which he resigned in 1920, and in the same year was appointed Minister to Chile, after having been commissioned to represent his Government at Santiago on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of the Straits of Magellan.

Daniel Martínez Vigil.

DANIEL MARTÍNEZ VIGIL

Author; orator; teacher.

NIEL MARTÍNEZ VIGIL, the son of el Martínez and Amalia Vigil, was on the third of May, 1867, in Monteo, where he was educated at the José de Mayo Institute and at the ersity.

nen he was nineteen years old he led in San José the journal *La isa;* later he edited *La Unión,* and Rodó, Pérez Petit, and his brother s, he edited *La Revista Nacional de atura.*

s talents as an orator and a teacher became apparent at a mature age; he his first political address in 1897 at ibils Theatre; in 1901 he spoke from platform of the Vida Nueva Club on f of the young men of the Colorado

Party, and a year later occupied the
platform to speak on a work by Dr. (
Oneto y Viana called *La Política de J*
He has acted as private instruct
Philosophy, History, Literature, and
prudence at the University of Monte
and in 1903 published a pamphlet en
La Bancarrota Universitaria. In 19
published *Propio y ajeno.* He obta
new oratorical triumph in 1907, in a s
on the personality of Rivera, and in
made a notable patriotic oration o
Centennial of the Battle of Las Piedr

At the present time he is Instruc
American and National History a
Normal Institute for Girls, Lectur
Literature, Philosophy, and History
University, member of the Commiss
collect and edit the works of Juan
Gómez, and Custodian of the Na
Archives.

He has contributed to the news
and magazines on both banks of the
la Plata; he has also published nur
poetical compositions and many sp
besides the following pamphlets: *A*

n ortográfica, 1889; *Apuntes de mi era*, 1900; *Melchor Pacheco y Obes*, 5; *Homenaje a Zabala*, 1910; *Contra la rma batllista de la Constitución*, 1913.

STANDARD LIBRARY

SILVESTRE MATO

Soldier; engineer.

Silvestre Mato, the son of Antonio Mato and Carmen Fernández, was born on the nineteenth of September, 1870, in San José, Uruguay. After studying at the Military School, which he entered in 1886 and where he took the rank of Ensign in 1889, he entered the Engineering Faculty in 1893 and took the degree of Geographical Engineer in 1906. Before this time, as early as 1893, he had been teacher of descriptive geometry and advanced algebra at the Military College, and later, in 1898, taught topography in the same school. He has been Instructor in analytical geometry in the Free University since 1900.

He has also held various military posts: he has served as a member of the com-

mission appointed to survey and draw up a list of taxable properties in the State; he was member of the commission to establish the Brazilian frontier lines; delegate to the Argentine Government for the construction of a large scale map; head of the geographical department, of which he was the founder, and member of the International Commission. In 1920 he attained the rank of Colonel. At the present time he is President of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law, and member of the Pedagogical Society.

He is the author of the following works: *Apuntes sobre Instituto Geográfico Militar y Catastro*, 1907; *Estudio de la Batalla de las Piedras*, 1910; *Boletín del servicio Geográfico Militar*, 1915; *Proyecto de ley de Catastro*, 1917; *Boletín del Servicio Geográfico*, 1918.

NUEL MEDINA BETANCORT

Author.

UEL MEDINA BETANCORT, the son
ś Medina and Damiana Betancort,
rn at Canelones on the twenty-fifth
ch, 1882. For many years he has
d the career of journalist, as a
r of the editorial staff of *El Dia*,
s also been the editor of the literary
ne *La Alborada*.

Medina has also written short stories
have had the honour of republica-
various Spanish and South American
s, and is the author of the following
several of which have been published
nsive editions: *De la vida*, a novel;
s al Corazón; *Almas y Pasiones*,
; *Meditaciones*, reflections. He has
paration a novel to be called
.

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LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR

Author; public man.

LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR, the son of Bernardo Melián, and Florencia Lafinur, was born on the tenth of January, 1850, in Montevideo, where he began his education at the English Institute and continued it at the Universities of Buenos Aires and Montevideo. He obtained his degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters in 1867, and in 1870 that of Doctor of Laws at the University of Buenos Aires, on presenting a thesis entitled *Estudio sobre la neutralidad.* In 1874 this degree was validated in Montevideo after an examination before the Superior Court.

He took an early and active interest in politics, aiding in the foundation of the Constitutional Party and serving on its committees. In 1884 he became a member

of the University Council, which did not prevent him from taking part in the revolution of Quebracho, when he joined the Second Company of the First Battalion of Infantry. During the revolution of 1904 he was in command of the Eighth Battalion of the National Guard, acting in support of the Government.

In 1906 he was appointed to represent Uruguay at the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro, and in the same year was appointed Minister of Uruguay to the Governments of the United States, Mexico, and Cuba. When, owing to political troubles, Drs. José Sienra Carranza and Carlos M. Ramírez gave up the editorship of the newspaper *El Plata* he became editor, along with Dr. José Pedro Ramírez. Since then he has edited *La Razón*, and for a time was managing director of the paper.

He has been one of the most industrious writers of his time: from 1909 to 1911 he contributed constantly to the *Revista Histórica de Uruguay*, and for the period of a year he was President of the Ateneo and editor of its Annals. Among his works are

llowing: *Las mujeres de Shakspeare*, cal essay, Montevideo, 1884; *Exégesis nderías*, an essay in political history, evideo, 1893; *Los Treinta y Tres*, an ical study, Montevideo, 1895; *Las ateras de Oribe*, a continuation of the r work, Montevideo, 1895; *Charla la*, Montevideo, 1897; *Causa política velino Arredondo*, two pamphlets, evideo, 1898; *Soneteria*, verses, Monte-, 1897; *El problema nacional*, Mon-o, 1905; *Ecos del pasado*, poems, evideo, 1909; *Los grandes y los pe-s*, poems, Montevideo, 1901; *La ia y la leyenda*, Montevideo, 1911; *anzas del pasado; Juan Carlos Gómez*, istorical essay, Montevideo, 1915; *ción de los partidos tradicionales en la ia constitucional*, Montevideo, 1918.

STANFORD LIBRARIES

Julio Raúl Mendilaharsu

RAÚL MENDILAHARSU

Poet.

RAÚL MENDILAHARSU, the son
go Mendilaharsu, was born on
of December, 1887, at Monte-
is father was a notable jurist,
d journalist, and in his public
s a member of the legislature
inet minister. At the age of
ars the son made a trip to
d on his return took his degree
r of Science and Letters. In
ent again to Europe, where he
seven years, visiting France,
Spain, Italy, Germany, Sweden,
nd Denmark.

he published in Madrid his
of poetry, *Como las nubes*,
ears later in Paris he published
el silencio; in 1914, on his

return to Montevideo, he founde
literary magazine, *Tabaré*, which
publication when the European
began; in 1915 there appeared fr
pen *El alma de mis horas;* the
to 1917, three small volumes of p
Franjas tricolores, *Ante la victori*
Altas de bronce. He was in Pa
1917–18 during the bombardment
city and visited the eastern battle
in 1919 there appeared at Montevi
latest book—*La Cisterna*—by man
sidered his best work. Some of his
have been translated into Frenc
Italian.

JAVIER MENDIVIL

Lawyer; public man.

VIER MENDIVIL, the son of Javier livil and Carmen Mendilaharsu, was on the seventh of December, 1874, aysandú, but was educated at Monteo, where he read law at the Unity and won the degree of Advocate high honours in 1898, after presenting sis on *Presunciones*.

entered at once upon the practice is profession and upon his political r: in 1901 he became a member of National Committee of the Colorado y; in 1905 he was a member of the inistrative Board of Montevideo; he been Deputy for Montevideo and andú; member of the Council of the ic Ambulance Service, of that for the ection of Minors, and of that of

the Veterinary School. During his
vice in the Chamber of Deputies, he w
member of the Committee on Codes
Legislation, being appointed to repor
numerous important projects, inclu
that for Constitutional Reform. H
the author of various projects w
became law, among them those gover
the expropriation of goods and pro
tional representation in political pa
He is substitute Professor of Penal La
the Law School.

In 1917 he was elected Senator for
Department of Paysandú, for the
ending 1923, and in 1919 President B
appointed him Minister of the Interic
position he resigned to return to
Senate.

;LAO MENDOZA Y DURAND

Soldier.

SLAO MENDOZA Y DURAND was
:he fourteenth of October, 1868,
ducated at the Military Academy,
belonged to the first class that
l, in 1885. In the same year,
/as seventeen years old, he entered
nal Army. He has served from
until the present time, advancing
tep through all the ranks until
nade Brigadier-General in 1917,
e filling many positions, corre-
to the ranks he held at the time.
of Sub-Lieutenant he obtained,
;ing his regular examinations, in
:ond Lieutenant in 1890, First
ıt in 1892, Captain in 1894, Major
Lieutenant-Colonel in 1899, and
. 1903, Brigadier-General in 1917.

In the various revolutionary uprisings he has seen much active service. At the hotly contested battle of Arbolito, fought in 1897, he was in command of a squadron of cavalry, and with another squadron, commanded by Captain Candido Viera, surrounded and captured a body of revolutionary cavalry.

During recent years he has been second in rank on the General Staff of the Army, Commandant of the Military and Naval School, 1915, and head of the Second Military Zone, 1916. Before this he had served in the Third Regiment of Cavalry as Squadron Commander. When he had the rank of Major, in 1898, and was a member of the General Staff, he was second in command of the First Regiment of Cavalry; he held the command of the Fourth Regiment in 1903, and of the Fifth Regiment in 1908. He has also been Governor of the Departments of Colonia and of Minas. He is a member of the Permanent Council of War.

ɔPOLDO MENDOZA Y DURÁN

Magistrate.

ɔPOLDO MENDOZA Y DURÁN was edu- in Montevidèo, where he read law in niversity and obtained his degree as ɜate in 1883, after presenting a thesis *régimen municipal.* In 1886 he was ɪted Lecturer on Political Economy : University, and later in the same ɪe was designated Judge at Florida, he became also a member of the ɜoard of Education, President of the ecuarian Commission, and President : Economic Administrative Board. ϑ8 he was appointed Judge of the ɪal Courts in Montevideo, and in Criminal Judge of the First Panel. dvancement in the magistracy has ɔontinuous, and at the present time ds the position of Master in Chambers Court of Appeals.

RODOLFO MEZZERA

Official ; journalist.

LFO MEZZERA, the son of Virginio and Luisa Scaglia, was born on enty-sixth of February, 1885, in y of Montevideo, and was there d at the Colegio International, h at that time Josué Bordoni was ster, and at the University, where ained his Bachelor's degree and, , that of Doctor of Laws.

s student years, he was head of tion of Legislative Studies in the l Bureau of Labour. In 1913 he cted Representative for the De- nt of Río Negro, and served as an of the Committee on Legisla- the House, where it became his report, during a period of three on all the more important projects

submitted to this committee, including those connected with electoral matters.

In 1916 President Viera appointed him Minister of Public Education, a position in which he was confirmed in 1919 by the National Council of Administration. He was the only member of the former Cabinet who obtained this honour. In the year 1916 he served as Director of *La Razón*. He was also, for some years, substitute Professor of the Philosophy of Law, of Civil Law, and of Roman Law, and and he is a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

César Miranda

CÉSAR MIRANDA

Author; public man.

AR MIRANDA, the son of Julián da and Rosa Chaves, was born on wenty-first of November, 1884, in ty of Salto, but was educated in video, where he attended the Uni- y and graduated with the title of r of Laws in 1908. When he was y years old he became known as a through the publication of his *las simbólicas*, and despite the ctions of a public career has always ed an active interest in literature. wo legislatures he represented Salto House of Representatives, where it him to draw up numerous reports, others on the law dealing with imate paternity and on that enforcing of rest in the week. In 1916 and

1917 he was a member of the Constitutional Assembly. In 1919 he was again elected Deputy, this time for the Department of Montevideo, and was chosen President of the House of Representatives. He was appointed Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in 1920, and on taking office resigned his seat in the House of Deputies. He is President of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents, and is a member of other official and private associations.

Señor Miranda has written much, both in newspapers and periodicals, where his contributions usually appear over the *nom de plume* "Pablo de Grecia"; during the years 1916–17 he was a member of the staff of *La Razón* and *El Tiempo*. With the Deputy Antuna he is the joint editor of *La Defensa*, the organ of the Vierista group of the Colorado Party. In addition to the book of poems referred to above, he published, in 1907, a second volume of poems, *Las leyendas del alma*, and, in 1916, *Prosas*.

ʟAÚL MONTERO BUSTAMANTE

Poet and journalist.

ʌÚL MONTERO BUSTAMANTE, the son osé Montero Wentuises and Adriana amante, was born on the fourth of l, 1881, at Montevideo, where he n his literary career in the University nal *Los Debates* in the year 1898. A later he founded and edited *La sta Literaria,* a fortnightly publica- which was the organ of a new literary ration, and in which many writers, later became well-known, first got pening. In 1901, with Dr. Alberto meque, he started and edited the ɑzine *Vida Moderna,* in which he had ng his contributors the most repre- ɑtive men of South America. This ɑzine, which he kept going with some ruptions for ten years, contains a

large part of his critical work. In 1904 he was made correspondent of the well-known Buenos Aires paper *La Prensa*, to which, for more than ten years, he contributed weekly letters of chronicle and criticism. In 1910 he was appointed editor of the Montevidean daily paper *El Bien*, a post which he kept until 1913.

Meanwhile, in 1902, he had been appointed Secretary of the Museum and Pedagogical Library, and at the same time Secretary-General of the National Meteorological Service, posts which he retained until he became Assistant-Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Republic, a position which he fills at the present time. In 1915 he was elected Secretary of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, an academic institution of which he is a charter member.

Apart from such work as is scattered in various magazines and other publications he is the author of *Versos*, 1900; *Lavalleja*, a poem which was awarded the prize in the national competition of 1902; *Antología de poetas uruguayos*, with critical and

raphical notes, 1905; *Comedias, monó-*
y composiciones recitables, 1908;
blanza de Carlos María Ramírez,
ten at the request of one of the
mittees of the Ateneo of Uruguay,
; *Historia de la literatura uruguaya*,
; *Semblanza de don Bruno Zabala*,
ador de Montevideo, awarded a prize
he competition of 1909; *La virgen*
s 33, 1913; *La generación romántica*
héroe, 1916; *Historia Médica anecdó-*
nacional, 1917.

STANFORD LIBRARIES

JUAN MONTEVERDE

Engineer; educationalist.

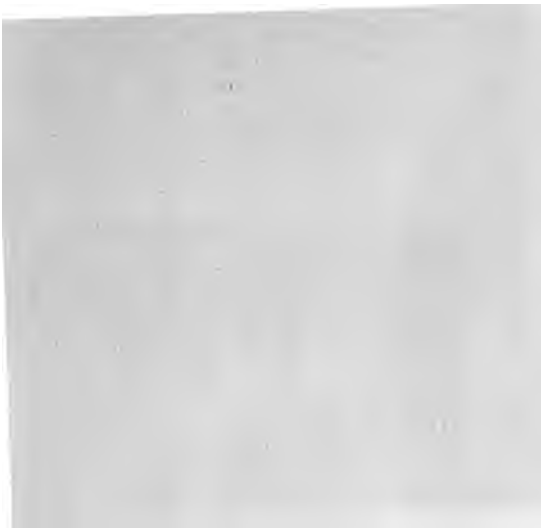
N MONTEVERDE, the son of Juan verde and Teresa Repetto, was n Montevideo on the twentieth of ıber, 1855. He took the degree of ·or in his native city in 1878, that hitect in La Plata in 1887, and of ːer in Montevideo in 1896.

ɔegan his career as teacher in 1873, ıe obtained by competitive examina- position as assistant instructor in y schools. Later he moved to ; Aires, and from 1886 to 1889 was ;or and Vice-Director of the Mer- Institute in that city. On his to Montevideo in 1889, he taught mathematics and hydraulic engi- ; at the Military Academy and in the sity, where, at the present time, he is

Professor of Sanitary Engineering. In 1892 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and was sent to Europe to study the organization of Schools of Engineering and Architecture. On his return he organized similar institutions in his native country, as well as museums and laboratories for the department in charge of these subjects.

For six periods of two years each Señor Monteverde was elected Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics, and was a member of the Council for Primary and Secondary Education. For eight years he was also on the Council of the National Department of Engineering, and head of the Architectural Section of this Department. He is now a member of the University Council.

Señor Monteverde has published the following books among others: *Apuntes sobre las determinantes*, 1892; *Informe sobre las Escuelas de Ingenieria*, 1893; *Proyecto de organización de la enseñanza técnica*, 1898.



Luis Morandi

LUIS MORANDI

Meteorologist.

LUIS MORANDI was born in 1887 in the province of Como, Italy, but when he was sixteen years old came to Uruguay, where he grew up and was educated. For many years he was Director of the observatory of the Colegio Pio de Villa Colón, conducted by the Salesian Brotherhood, of which he is a member, and from its foundation he has been Director of the Municipal Observatory of Prado, converted later into the National Physico-Climatological Institute.

In 1919 he organized a course of lectures on meteorology and climatology which proved a great success.

Among the many works published by him are: *Annuario Meteorológico del Observatorio Municipal del Prado; Instrucciones para la instalación y observación*

del barómetro y anemómetro para uso de las estaciones del servicio meteorológico de la Capitanía General de Puertos del Uruguay: El año meteorológico (various editions); *Synopsis Météorologique des années 1901–13; Diez años de observaciones meteorológicas en el Observatorio del Prado; L'Institut Physique et Climatologique de Montevideo—ses premiers essais d'aérologie, ses projets d'avenir; Normales para el clima de Montevideo; La lluvia en el clima de Montevideo; Nebulosidad en el clima de Montevideo; Contribución al estudio de la climatología particular de Montevideo y general del Uruguay; Frecuencia y modalidad de las calmas horarias de Montevideo—Período 1906–14.*

JUAN B. MORELLI

Physician.

JUAN B. MORELLI was educated in Montevideo, where he obtained his doctorate in Medicine when still a very young man. While yet a medical student he rendered effective help in fighting the epidemic of cholera which broke out in Montevideo in the year 1886. In 1891, on the foundation in Montevideo of the physiological laboratory, the University authorities put him in charge and he devoted himself so effectually to improving this department and to giving it the equipment necessary to the pursuit of important investigations, that the University bestowed upon him a plaque of gold. To his initiative and that of Doctor José Scoseria is due the foundation of the Institute for Experimental Hygiene founded in 1896. He has held many positions of

a scientific character, among which are the following: Professor of Physiology; Physician in charge of the "General Lavalleja" wing of the hospital; Professor of Clinical Therapeutics; Consulting Chemist to the Uruguayan Industrial Union.

He was the first physician in Uruguay to apply the system of Dr. Forlanini in the treatment and cure of pulmonary tuberculosis. At the present time he is publishing a work on his experiments and on the results obtained by means of this treatment, entitled, *Pneumotorav artificial y otras intervenciones en la tuberculosis pulmonar*.

In politics he is associated with the National Party and has repeatedly served on its Council. During the last revolution that took place in the country he accompanied the revolutionary forces as surgeon. In 1916 he was elected a member of the National Constitutional Convention, and in the same year served as President of the medical section in the first National Medical Congress.

VII HISPANIC NOTES

LUIS MORQUIO

Physician.

Morquio was born on the twenty- of September, 1867, in the city of ideo, where he grew up and was ed. While he was a student in edical School he acted as interne Medical Clinic. He obtained the of Doctor in 1892, on presenting a ıpon the treatment of typhoid fever. eafter he spent two years in Paris, ıg under Potain, Dieulafoy, Charcot, er, and Cornil, and at the same time heoretical and practical courses, izing, however, in pathology, which ıdied in the clinic for infants Grancher, Sevestre, Marfan, and specialists. In 1894 he inaugurated ıildren's Clinic at Montevideo, of he took charge; from 1895 to 1899

he was titular Professor of Internal Pathology, an appointment which he won in competitive examination; during the same period he was chief physician in the Out-patients' Department of the Asylum for Orphans and Foundlings. In 1900 he was titular Physician of La Cuna; and in 1911 and 1912 Director and Manager of the Damaso Larrañaga Asylum. In this post he has brought into effect a series of reforms in conformity with modern ideas for the protection of children. In 1907 he was elected President of the Medical Section of the Latin-American Medical Congress, and in the same year, when he was planning another trip to Europe, the Government commissioned him to study the measures taken for the protection of children, and at the same time the Faculty of Medicine asked him to report on the organization of the teaching of pediatrics. Accordingly, he took part in the Congress for the protection of children in early infancy in Brussels, that on school hygiene in London, and that on physiotherapy in Rome. Meanwhile in 1907 he

been made President of the section ediatrics of the Latin-American Con-s, and in 1908 he was entrusted drawing up a programme for the nization of a national dispensary ice. In 1916 he was President of the atric section of the first National ical Congress; and in 1919 President he Second American Child's Congress. mong the scientific works published im are the following: *Tratamiento de os convulsa; Los desarreglos gastro-tinales del lactante; Meningitis a mococos; Diagnóstico de la apen-is en el niño; Escarlatinas frustras; is hereditaria y niños expósitos ro años del servicio externo del Asilo Expósitos y Huérfanos; Las parati-as; Sarampión y rubeola asociados; erculosis infantil; La Clinica Infantil a Facultad de Medicina; Afecciones énitas del corazón; Protección a la era infancia; Asistencia de lactantes rmos; Enfermedad de Heine-Medin o ílisis infantil epidémica; Sobre quistes ticos observados en la Clinica de Niños.*

DANIEL MUÑOZ

Diplomat; man of letters.

DANIEL MUÑOZ was born on the tenth of March, 1869, in Montevideo. His early leanings were toward journalism and literature, and when *La Razón* was founded as a newspaper for the intellectual classes, he took charge of its management, the editors at this time being Anacleto Dufort y Álvarez, Manuel B. Otero, and Prudencio Vázquez y Vega. During some years he devoted himself to writing, made for himself a reputation for brilliant articles, under the pseudonym "Sansón Carrasco," and published several volumes.

He entered upon his diplomatic career in the January of 1896, when he was sent as Minister to Italy and Austria-Hungary. In 1902 he was transferred to a similar

position in Argentina, and in 1906 he was appointed on a special mission to Spain on the occasion of the marriage of King Alfonso XIII. Later in the same year he became Minister to England, Holland, Sweden and Norway. In 1909 he returned to Uruguay and was made Mayor of Montevideo, a position created at that time. In 1911 he became Minister to Argentina and Paraguay, and two months later was chosen Minister of Foreign Affairs to receive the Extraordinary Missions on the occasion of the inauguration of President Batlle y Ordóñez. In 1917 he was sent as Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Government of Bolivia; in 1919 he took temporary charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which he left to head the Legation of Uruguay in Argentina, a position he holds at the present time.

He may wear the following decorations: the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel the Catholic of Spain, the Order of the Crown of Italy, and the Order of St. Olaf, of Norway.

mong the works that he has published
: *Colección de artículos*, 1884; *Cristina*,
mantic sketch, 1885, and *Artículos de*
són Carrasco, 1893.

Atilio Narancio

ATILIO NARANCIO

Physician.

LIO NARANCIO, the son of Manuel ıcio and Nicolasa Bozzano, was born ıe third of July, 1883, at Monte- , and there was educated at the l of Elbio Fernández, in the Secondary rtment of the University, and in the al School, where he obtained his ır's degree in 1906.

Narancio has won distinction not in his profession, but also in the : life of his time. As a physician he l as interne in the National Am- ce and Dispensary Service from to 1906; he was head of the Surgical : in 1906, Physician of the Emergency ital and head of the Surgical Poly- of the Pereira-Rossell Hospital. As blic man he has been a member of

and Dispensary Service; of the National Charities; of the Society of Medicine; Physician of the "Hermandad de Caridad" and "Doctor Pedro Visca" wards of the Maciel Hospital, etc. He has received honorary distinctions from scientific institutions of Europe and America and has attended many congresses to which he has presented papers that have met with high approval.

Among his published works are: *Cirugía de la fosa frénica; Los trastornos producidos por las anomalías de la vesícula biliar; La evolución de la Cirugía a través de los tiempos*, a lecture given in the Faculty of Medicine of Montevideo, 1915; *La hepatitis en el curso de las úlceras del estómago; Las martitis crónicas y su tratamiento por el extracto de glándula mamaria.*

ɜERTO AUGUSTO ANTONIO NIN FRÍAS

Author.

ɛRTO AUGUSTO ANTONIO NIN FRÍAS, ı of Dr. Alberto Nin and Matilde was born on the ninth of November, at Montevideo, but was educated : in England at the College of rk at Windsor; in Switzerland at âtelaine at Geneva and the Mu- Gymnasium at Berne; and in n at the Institute of St. Louis, ls. He returned to Uruguay for ıchelor's degree, which he obtained University of Montevideo in 1908, · his higher degrees he went abroad in 1909, at the George Washington sity, Washington, D.C., he took his 's degree and that of Doctor of ɔphy in 1910.

Meantime he had been appointed, 1904, Librarian of the House of Rep sentatives of Uruguay, and in the sa year Professor of English at the Univers of Montevideo; in 1905 he was Lectu in French in the Preparatory Departme and in 1906 substitute Lecturer Philosophy and Ethics. In 1908 he w appointed Secretary of the Uruguay Legation at Washington, and in 19 Chargé d'affaires; in 1910 he was p moted to be Secretary of Legation Brazil; in 1912, transferred to Chile Secretary of Legation; in 1913, he w Chargé d'affaires; in 1914 he was ma Secretary of Legation in Venezuela a Colombia, and in 1915 promoted be Chargé d'affaires. In this year gave up his diplomatic career to beco Professor of Spanish and American H tory in the University of Syracuse. So afterwards he returned to South Amer to serve as University Secretary of t Y.M.C.A. in Buenos Aires, and in 19 became Vice-Rector of the Universid Popular of Buenos Aires.

ı Frías is the author of the follow-
ɜ: *Cervantes*, 1900; *Ensayos de*
istoria, Montevideo, 1902; *Nuevos*
le crítica e historia, 1904; *En-*
·e una sociedad literaria inter-
1900; *La vida del estudiante y la*
: *Cristianismo desde el punto de*
'ectual, 1908; *Estudios religiosos*,
1909; *Ensayo sobre el Instituto*
o de Acción Social, New York,
ɪrta a un escéptico, Buenos Aires,
Símbolo de la Juventud de Cristo,
a fuente envenenada, a short
ntevideo, 1911; *Andrea Sordello*,
1912; *La novela del Renaci-*
1912; *Marcos, amador de la*
918; *La literatura como factor*
uenos Aires, 1914; *Leonardo*
ɔntevideo, 1914; *Essay* on the
ns of Social Service; *Como fuí*
1916; *La música considerada*
: *y ciencia*, and *Un huerto de*
, Buenos Aires, 1919.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

MANUEL NÚÑEZ REGUEIRO

Poet; journalist.

MANUEL NÚÑEZ REGUEIRO, the son of Francisco Núñez de Porto and Josefa Regueiro, was born on the twenty-first of March, 1880, at Montevideo, and was educated there in private schools and at the University. For his later studies he went to Buenos Aires and Santa Fe, where he obtained the Bachelor's degree at the College of the Immaculate Conception.

He acted as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Rosario, in Argentina, in 1906, was promoted to be Consul there in 1915, and confirmed in this post in 1919. He has acted as teacher of literature in the night school at Rosario and also as Secretary of the Census.

Señor Núñez Regueiro is best known, however, for his literary attainments. He

has won a prominent place amon
guayan writers both of verse and o
and is not unknown as an edit
served for a time as director of *El*
a paper published in Rosario; he v
director of a review of literature a
rent events called *Monos y Monada*
at Rosario, which numbered am
contributors Rodó, Zorrilla de San
Acevedo Díaz, Nin Frías, O. Fe
Ríos, and others.

During a number of years he
under the pseudonym "Electron"
Capital of Rosario, contributing
week articles on art, criticism, lit
and science. He was editor of this
tant paper, and is still one of i
assiduous contributors, acting at
as its art critic. He has contrib
almost all the press in the Río Plata
including *El País*, *La Razón*, *Sa*
La Tribuna, *El Diario*, and *El Tie*
Buenos Aires; his articles have app
papers and reviews in foreign count
in almost all newspapers of the Uru
Capital, such as *El Día*, *La Ra*

Tribuna Popular, *El Siglo*, *La Alborada*, etc. He is a member of the Authors' Club of Buenos Aires, of which Leopoldo Lugones is President.

His attainments as a poet have been recognized with honours on two occasions: the first at the "floralia" held at Córdoba during the Argentine Centennial, in 1910, when he was awarded the "flower" and the Centenary Prize for his poem *Al fausto dia;* and the second in the floralia of Salto, Uruguay, in 1919, when his poem, *Canto a la raza*, was given the prize.

He is the author of the following works: *Leda* and *Noctámbulos*, novels; *Jeften*, a poem, 1903; *Poemas Cortos; Cadencias y gritos de un alma; Debora*, a comedy in two acts, written in verse; *Al fausto dia*, a poem; *Apuntes de critica, ciencias y otros ensayos*, three vols.; *Alberto Nin Posadas*, 1910; *Poetas y escritores americanos*, a critical study; *Augusta*, prose; *Las nuevas orientaciones de la ciencia; La honda inquietud*, 1915; *Conocimiento y creencia*, 1918; *Sajones y latinos; Hacia la grandeza nacional; La radioactividad y la nueva*

concepción de la materia, a lecture; *La Solidaridad americana*, 1919; *El Sionismo ante el nuevo derecho*, 1919.

IME HIPÓLITO OLIVER

Physician.

HIPÓLITO OLIVER, the son of
;nacio Oliver and Manuela Galuso,
ı on the thirteenth of March, 1866,
evideo, where, after studying in
:e schools, he entered the Uni-
ınd took his degree in Medicine
. Meantime, in 1888, he had
become Professor of Chemistry
University, which post he held
oo, when he took the chair of
e Medicine in the Medical Faculty;
he was appointed to the chair of
Pathology, which he held until
hen he was named Honorary
r. From 1907–15 he was a mem-
.e National Council of Hygiene.
:cord of his other activities is as
President of the Medical Society

of Montevideo; Official Delegate to repr
sent Uruguay at the Medical Congress
Rio Janèiro in 1909, at the Internation
Congress of Medicine, Buenos Aires, in 191
at the Pan-American Sanitary Conferenc
Santiago, Chile, in 1911; and at the San
tary Convention between Brazil, Argentin
Paraguay, and Uruguay at Montevideo,
1914; he was also secretary of the Thi
Latin-American Congress held at Mont
video, March, 1907.

Dr. Oliver is the author of numero
medical monographs, almost all of whi
have appeared in the *Revista Médica d*
Uruguay, the organ of the Society
Medicine, of which he is one of the editor
and in the bulletin of the National Coun
of Hygiene.

RLOS ONETO Y VIANA

Lawyer; public man.

s ONETO Y VIANA was born on nth of November, 1877, in the Montevideo. After finishing his t the University of his native city ıed the degree of Advocate when twenty-five years old. He has number of terms in the House esentatives and was responsible ɔresent Divorce Law which came ːct in 1907 and of which the s enlarged in 1910. His political ıs are with the Colorado Party, belongs to the group called l Fructuoso Rivera," which is to Señor Batlle on the question llegiate executive. Oneto is a ighter, a trained parliamentarian, r of facile eloquence, and enjoys

much popularity. In consequence
authorship of the Divorce Law men
above, he has been counsel in a
number of the divorce cases since
in Uruguay.

He is the author of the foll
publications: *El Pacto de la*
(11 de Noviembre, 1855): sus antec
y sus consequencias, 1900; *La Polit*
Fusión, published by the Vida
Club, 1902; *El país y la vida institu*
1904; *La diplomacia del Brazil en*
de la Plata, 1904.

MANUEL B. OTERO

Lawyer; public man.

NUEL B. OTERO, who is at present
or for the Department of Monte-
, is one of the oldest members of
ruguayan Bar. His work has been
:d between politics and journalism.
ollowing may be mentioned among
arious positions which he has held
ʒ the course of his long life: In
he was one of the editors who
ed the daily paper *La Razón*, the
; being Daniel Muñoz, Anacleto
t y Álvarez, and Prudencio Vásquez y
Moreover, he has been editor of *El*
:so and other periodicals. In public
e has been Provincial Judge; as a
ıer of the Colorado Party, of which
a prominent member, he was elected
:y in 1888; he was Minister to Bolivia

and Chile, 1916–17. In 1909 he was elected to the Senate to represent Artigas, and in 1917 was re-elected as Senator for Montevideo for the term ending 1923; he has been President of the Senate, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Committee of the Senate Library, Member of the General Council of Engineers, and Member of the Harbour Commission of Montevideo. In 1914 he was appointed a member of the Uruguayan Commission at the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague.

Among the works published by him the following may be noted: *Estudio legal de las propiedades cercanas al Puerto de Montevideo; La explotación de la fauna marítima en las Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay*, 1898; *El saneamiento de Montevideo*, 1901; *Erasmos*, 1902

ALBERTO PALOMEQUE

Journalist ; public man.

ALBERTO PALOMEQUE, the son of Colonel José Gabriel Palomeque and Patrona Magariños, was born on the thirteenth of July, 1852, in Montevideo. After studying at private schools, at the Institute of the Esculapian Fathers, and at the National Institute of Carlos de la Vaga, he entered the University in the year 1864. The civil war, the invasion of General Venancio Flores and his allies, and their victory, obliged his family to migrate in 1865 to Buenos Aires, where he resumed his studies, and in 1874 took his Doctor's degree at the University with a thesis on *Navigación de la laguna Merim.*

He returned to Montevideo, opened a law office in company with Agustín de Vedia, and while he gave up his days to

his profession, devoted part of the night to giving free lessons to the working classes in a school for adults founded at his own expense. He found time also to write on public questions, and in 1875 founded the *Revista Uruguaya*, in which he set forth his views, but because of the political opinions it expressed he was imprisoned and exiled. While he was in prison he kept a diary in which he related the curious vicissitudes which befell him. This diary was confiscated, but he nevertheless managed to get its contents published, without his signature, in the daily paper, *La Idea*.

While he was in exile in Argentina he resided at Dolores, in the province of Buenos Aires, where, in 1878, he opened the first law office. He remained active there until the events of 1880 obliged him to return to Montevideo, where the political situation had been changed by the fall of the dictator Latorre. During the five years from 1875 to 1880 he founded a school called the Southern Institute, the newspaper called *La Opinión Pública* and

the magazine *Revista Judicial del Sud*, and he also started a primary school in the Tordillo mountains, which he maintained at his own expense, until he gave up his residence at Dolores.

On his return to Uruguay in 1880 he was appointed Judge of Civil, Commercial, and Correctional Cases at Colonia. He was also elected President of the Uruguayan Ateneo, and was one of those who contributed to the erection of the building occupied at the present time by that institution. While he was president he started the *Anales del Ateneo* and collaborated actively with the group of Liberals which developed into the University Society. In 1881, during the Government of Santos, he edited *La Tribuna Popular* and published a pamphlet called *Historia de una serie de atentados*, the proceeds of the sale of which, as also his salary as judge, he gave to the cause of common school education in Colonia. In 1882 he went back to Dolores, but in 1883 he moved to Buenos Aires and entered the law office of the Argentine jurist, Dr. Ezequiel A. Pereyra; however, in 1886,

after a voyage to Europe, he resumed his residence at Montevideo, and there for thirteen years was active in politics.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1894 and 1899; he served as editor of *La República* and *La Epoca*; and manager of *La Opinión Pública*; he was member of the Executive Committee of the National Party; President of the Press Association; Member (without salary at his own wish) of the Board of Education; Deputy; Lecturer on Civil Law in the University (also without salary by his own choice), and Member of the Committee for the erection of the statue to Artigas.

In 1901 he was a member of the executive committee called to put into effect the electoral compromise of that year, and in this crisis he delivered a series of addresses bearing on the situations, in the towns of Salto, San José, and Mercedes. These addresses exerted a considerable influence on public opinion.

The year 1903 marked an important epoch in his life: in this year he returned

ıos Aires to take charge of the *Diplomático* in the Ministry of Affairs and in the following year lved to become an Argentine His sponsors in this act were Julio A. Roca and Dr. Bernardo ıyen, two of the most eminent ıes of their time. In the same ɜ Governor of the Province of Aires appointed him Criminal Bahía Blanca, a charge which he ıil the end of 1906; in 1907 he ɔinted State Attorney in the same office which he still retains.

long career in the two countries ıld, in addition to the public offices nentioned the following positions t of the Society of Friends of Education, 1891; Member of the ɔy Club and of the University ɔf Montevideo; President of the and Gymnastic Club of Monte- 87; President of the Uruguayan 1891, also of the Liceo Joaquín 894; founder and Honorary Presi- the Society for Mutual Aid

among Uruguayans of Buenos Aires; Honorary Member of the Buenos Aires Society for the Protection of Animals; President of the Rivadavia Library, of the Association for Popular Education and of the Argentine Club in Bahía Blanca; Corresponding Member of the Madrid Geographical Society; Corresponding Member of the Royal Hispano-American Academy of Sciences and Arts of Cadiz, 1914; and Corresponding Member of the Historical and Numismatic Society of Buenos Aires, 1916.

Señor Palomeque has contributed articles to many reviews at home and abroad, including the *Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras*, of Buenos Aires, and the *Journal de Droit International Public*, of Paris; to *Estudios, Revista de Ciencias Políticas*, and *Nosotros*, all of Buenos Aires; to the *Revista de la Sociedad Universitaria; Anales del Ateneo; Vida Moderna*, and the *Revista Histórica*, all of Montevideo; to the *Revista de Legislación y Jurisprudencia* and *La España Moderna* of Madrid. In addition to numerous pamphlets and

articles he has published the following books: *La soberanía popular y el motín militar de 15 de Enero*, Buenos Aires, 1875; *Historia de una serie de atentados*, Montevideo, 1881; *Falsedad y nulidad de un testamento*, 1 vol., Buenos Aires, 1885; *Fallos y sentencias*, Montevideo, 1891; *Cuestiones jurídicas*, Montevideo, 1896; *La dinastía Santos-Vidal*, Montevideo, 1886; *Mi año Político*, 8 vols., Montevideo, 1888–96; *El año fecundo*, Montevideo, 1898; *Mis derrotas*, Montevideo, 1899; *Triunfos*, Montevideo, 1900; *Mi expulsión*, Montevideo, 1902; *Estudios históricos*, Montevideo, 1898; *Orígines de la diplomacia argentina*, 2 vols., Buenos Aires, 1905; *La jurisdicción del Plata: Martín García, La laguna Merim*, Montevideo, 1909; *La guerra del Paraguay*, Montevideo, 1909; *Movimientos políticos de 1853, Causas y efectos*, Montevideo, 1914; *El General Rivera y la campaña de Misiones (1828)*; *Guerra de la Argentina y el Brasil*, Buenos Aires, 1914; *Asambleas Legislativas del Uruguay, 1850–68*, Barcelona 1916; *Comentario y crítica al nuevo Código*

de procedimientos penal de la provincia de Buenos Aires, 1916; *Las primeras cartas de nacionalidad argintinas*, Buenos Aires, 1918. He has also published, or has ready for publication: *Diplomacia de la Defensa de Montevideo*; *Misión Pacheco y Obes a Europa (1848–1850)*; *La Sociedad Lancasteriana*; *Recuerdos de mi generación*; *Leyendo a Sarmiento*; *Biografia del coronel doctor José Gabriel Palomeque*; *Viaje por España*; *Reconocimiento de la Independencia Argentina por España*.

SETEMBRINO E. PEREDA

Journalist; historian.

:TEMBRINO E. PEREDA, the son of iano Pereda and Gabriela Escudero, born on the tenth of April, 1859, in sandú, where he had his early training he Liceo del Plata and the Franco-lish Institute, and at a very early od of his life devoted himself to nalism. When he was only eighteen s old he acted as editor of *El Imparcial*, rwards editing *La Democracia* and, Máximo Bascans, *El Pueblo*, wherein expressed views which obliged him ıigrate to Buenos Aires. In 1884 he ıired the ownership of *El Paysandú*, n in company with Bascans, and inued as joint editor of this paper for space of ten years, meantime con-ıting to various magazines, including

El Album del Hogar and *La Alborada del Plata* of Buenos Aires and *La Revista Nacional de Literatura y Ciencias Sociales* of Montevideo. In 1900 he took over the management and editorship of the newspaper *El Liberal* of Montevideo.

In addition to his labours as a journalist, Señor Pereda has played a conspicuous part both in affairs and in public life.

He is also a very active Freemason; and, holding the 33rd degree, is a member of the Supreme Council of the Grand Orient of Uruguay.

He was appointed Attorney for Minors and the Indigent at Paysandú; he became secretary of the commission which organized the telephone system in the country; President of the Colorado Departmental Club "General Fructuoso Rivera," of the Electoral Board (for which he was the choice of the independent citizens of both parties), of the Patriotic League of Teaching, and of the Garibaldi Society. He has also been President of the Ateneo, of the Commercial Club and of

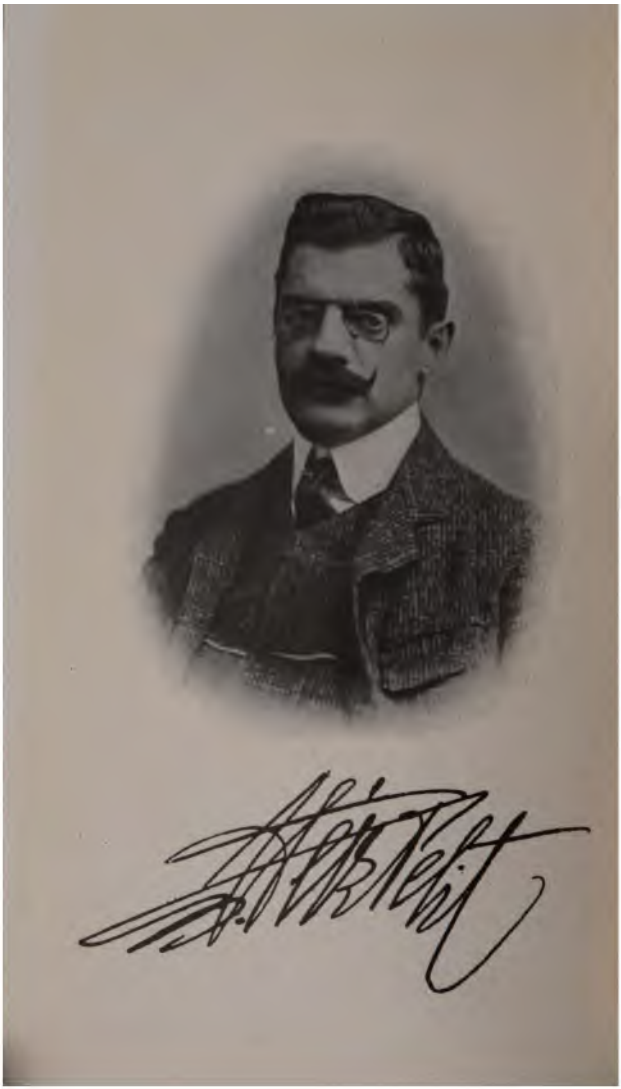
entieth of September Club, mem-
the National Committee of the
o Party, member of the Board
:ctors of the Uruguayan Steam-
ompany, President of the Anti-
League of Montevideo and of the
tion for Lay Teaching started in that
in 1907, founder and Honorary
ıt during his lifetime of the society
Agrícola de Paysandú, delegate
first agricultural cattle-breeding
delegate of various rural cattle
ions.

an active member of the Historical
:ographical Institute of Uruguay,
rector of the Public Library, a
which he filled for a long time
ıusly. In the House of Repre-
'es he represented the Department
sandú from 1899 to 1905. The
al Fructuoso Rivera Club " desired
him a senator, but Pereda stoutly
using as a plea that with his
temperament he felt more at home
ɔwer chamber.

works are numerous, and include

Lucila, a literary fantasy, 1883; *Una historia como muchas*, a realistic novel, 1883; *Laura y Clotilde*, a novel of like character, 1891; *Miscellaneas*, two volumes, in prose and verse, 1891; *La literatura nacional y el doctor Sienra Carranza*, 1892; *Colón y América*, an address, *Ni retrógrados ni tartufos*, 1892; *Garibaldi*, an historical sketch, 1895; *Rio Negro y sus progresos*, two volumes, 1898; *Proyecto de Ley Orgánica del Partido Colorado*, 1898; *Subvención al Instituto*, 1899; *Curación obligatoria de la sarna del ganado ovino y cabrió*, 1899; *Labor legislativa*, parliamentary discourses, 1900, 1901; *Las congregaciones religiosas*, lectures given in the Liberal Club at Montevideo, 1904; *Los extranjeros en la Guerra Grande*, 1904: *La isla de Martín García*, 1907; *Garibaldi en el Uruguay*, three volumes, 1914, 1915, 1916; he has besides in the press a fourth volume and in a very advanced stage the succeeding volumes of this work, also about two volumes of what will constitute another historical work entitled *El génesis de la Revolución Oriental*, which will take in

years from 1806 to 1811, *i. e.* from the
lish invasion up to the exodus of the
ple of the Oriental Province.



VICTOR PÉREZ PETIT

Author and playwright.

VICTOR PÉREZ PETIT, the son of Juan Francisco Pérez and Elena Petit, was born on the twenty-seventh of September, 1871, in Montevideo, where he studied at the University, graduating as Bachelor of Science and Letters in 1892, and in 1895 as Advocate and Doctor in Jurisprudence with a thesis on *La Libertad de testar y la legítima.* He was a charter member, and has been Vice-President of the Libertad Club, and has held the same position in the Vida Nueva Club. He has been President of the Press Club, and a member of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents. During eight years he was editor of the newspaper *El Tiempo:* he was founder and editor, with Rodó and Martínez Vigil, of the *Revista Nacional*

de Literatura y Ciencias Sociales, and was also editor of the paper *El Orden*. He is at the present time President of the Authors' Society of Uruguay, a member of the Council of the National Dispensary Service, and Corresponding Member of the Ateneos of El Salvador and Honduras.

Señor Pérez has contributed stories, poems, and critical articles to a great number of periodicals at home and abroad, and is the author of the following books: *Un Amor; El Parque de los Ciervos*, 1898; *Emilio Zola*, 1902; *Los Modernistas*, 1902; *Cervantes*, 1905; *Gil* (short stories), 1905; *Joyeles bárbaros* (sonnets), 1907; *Teatro*, two volumes, 1912; *Civilización y barbarie*, 1914; *La alas azules* (poems); *Cuentos crueles; Hipomnemo* (critical essays); *Rodó*, 1919; *Entre los pastos*, 1920, which was awarded the first prize in a novel contest organized by the newspaper *El Plata*. He has been equally successful in writing for the stage. The following works of his have been presented in the Buenos Aires and Montevideo theatres: *Cobarde*, a drama in three

1894; *La rosa blanca*, a comedy ıree acts, 1906; *Claro de luna*, a ɔdy in one act, 1906; *Yorick*, a tragedy our acts, 1907; *El esclavo-rey*, a ɔdy in three acts, 1908; *La rondalla*, ama in three acts, 1908; *El baile de 'a Goya*, a burlesque in one act, 1908; odern trilogy *La ley del hombre*, in ɔ acts, 1913, *Mangacha*, in three acts, ., and *Noche Buena*, in three acts, .; *Los picaflores* a comedy in three , 1915; *El principe asul*, a symbolic ative in three acts, 1916.

Luis Riera

LUIS PIERA

Diplomat.

; **Piera**, the son of Agustín Piera
laría Bertran, was born on the
:h of January, 1855, in Montevideo,
he was educated in the schools of
ty and at the University, which
l him the degree of Advocate in

has had a long career both as
ment official and diplomat. His
st was that of clerk in the Treasury
ment, and following that he held
ber of offices in the civil govern-
he was Councillor for the munici-
for Montevideo, member of the
ttee on the revision of the mining
departmental Judge of Paysandú;
mental Judge in the Criminal
and Magistrate in Montevideo,

Judge in the Civil Courts, and Justice of the High Court and President of that body.

In the diplomatic field he has also held a number of distinguished posts: beginning as Secretary of Legation in Brazil, he was made Minister to France; head of the Embassy to Argentina on the occasion of the Centenary of that Republic; Minister to Germany and to Russia. His high character as a citizen has been recognized by his appointment to the Vice-Presidency of the Pan-American Financial Commission; the Presidency of the Uruguayan Club; the Presidency of the Patriotic Association of Uruguay; the Vice-Presidency of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents; to membership in the financial commission for the port of Montevideo; and to the Presidency of the Uruguayan League against Tuberculosis. Dr. Piera has also received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from the French Government.

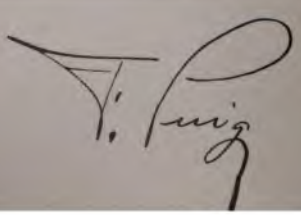
Abel Pinto

ABEL C. PINTO

Magistrate.

. PINTO was born on the twenty-
October, 1864, in Montevideo,
was educated in the schools of
nd at the University, taking his
Advocate in 1899. In the same
ntered the government service
nt in the Archives Department,
oon promoted to a judgeship in
ourts; in 1894 he was nominated
ecretary in the postal bureau,
position he was confirmed in
in which he remained until 1898,
was appointed Departmental
Artigas. In 1900 he was trans-
similar position in Tacuarembó;
ansferred again in 1903 to San
906 he was appointed Examining
; in 1908 Attorney for Minors,

and in the same year Judge of the Civil Court. This position he kept until 1914, when the National Assembly appointed him to be a member of the High Court of Justice. Since reaching the retiring age he has acted as Regent of the Department of Philosophy in the University.



FELIPE PUIG

Physician.

r. **Felipe** Puig, the ear, nose, and at specialist, took his medical degree Montevideo in December, 1903. In spring of 1904 he went to Europe to y his special subjects, and stayed till , when he returned to his native ıtry. In Europe he sat under some he most eminent specialists of the : among them Professors Krause, nkel, Brühl, Pasow, and Killian in nany; Drs. Politzer, Alexander, Neun, Hajek in Austria; in Paris he ied with Professors Luc and Guisez, in Lausanne he studied laryngeal rculosis under Professor Mermod; he visited the principal clinics devoted is special subjects in England, Italy, Spain.

While abroad Dr. Puig acted as assistant in Professor Krause's private clinic in Berlin and in the polyclinic of Dr. Hajek in Vienna. He returned home in 1909, and in 1912 he was appointed Physician and Professor at the Deaf and Dumb Institute. He is consulting specialist to the Fermín Ferreira, the Spanish, and the English Hospitals, and has done much valuable work in his subject. He was the Uruguayan delegate at the Medical Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1920.

Andrés Felipe Puyol

ANDRÉS FELIPE PUYOL

Physician.

ıRÉS FELIPE PUYOL, the son of
ȝ Puyol and Catalina Pablo, was
ɔn the twenty-third of December,
at Montevideo, where he was edu-
and won his medical degree at the
·sity in 1896. Later he continued
ıdies in Paris, and since his return
held many important positions.
has been consulting medico-legal
for the Government in the Depart-
f Treinta y Tres; Head of sanitation
)uarantine Hospital of Isla de Flores;
: Physician of the Fermín Ferriera
al. He was the second person to
the National Council of Hygiene
:d the gold medal, in consideration
services during the small-pox
ic at San Eugenio in the year 1901.

At the same time he received a gold
provided by public subscription.

During the revolution of 1897 he
teered his services to the Red Cros
took part in almost all the relief e
tions organized by the society
that rising at Tres Árboles, Cerro Col
Cerros Blancos, etc., and was fina
charge of the expedition entrusted
repatriating the wounded who at th
of the war remained in Rivera and in
Ana do Livramento.

Sent by the National Council of H
to fight an epidemic of typhoid fever
was ravaging the town of Aigu
succeeded in stamping it out comp
in two months, and received or
occasion high praise from the counc
from the former Charity Commissi

The positions he holds at the p
time are as follows: Head Physic
the milk analysis consulting b
Staff Physician of the Dámaso A. Lar
Asylum; Physician in charge of the
Rabies service of the Institute of H
since 1908; Assistant Physician i

ernity hospital; Honorary Member of Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society Buenos Aires; Member of the Council he Medical Faculty of Montevideo and asurer to the same body; Member of First Child's Congress of Hygiene and obiology held at Buenos Aires in 1916, Secretary of the Executive Committee he Second Child's Congress held in tevideo in 1919.

e is the author of many articles on pecial subject.

MANUEL QUINTELA

Physician.

MANUEL QUINTELA, the son of Julián Quintela, was born on the twenty-sixth of July, 1865, in Montevideo, where he obtained his medical degree in 1889 and thence proceeded to Paris to complete his studies.

While he was still a student he was appointed Instructor in Zoology and Botany at the University, a position which he won after a competitive examination in 1885. Since his return from Europe he has been Professor of Diseases of the Ear and Nose and was the first occupant of this chair; he is Physician of the Charity Hospital, a post won in competitive examination; he has been twice Dean of the Medical School, in 1909 and again in 1912; he has served as Member of the

Council of Associated Charities; Member of the Council of the Medical School; Member of the University Council and of the Council of the Public Dispensary. For several years he was President of the Jockey Club; twice he was President of the Rural Association of Uruguay; he was one of the founders of the National Association of Agriculture and has been its President since its foundation. He has also been President of the Society of the Friends of Education and of the Medical Club.

During the revolution of Quebracho he served in the revolutionary army under Rufino Domínguez. He was a member of the Council of State in 1898, and on various occasions has been a member of the Executive Committee of the National Party.

Señor Quintela is the author of the first memoir published on the Medical School, a work of 530 pages, containing a detailed history of the faculty and its course of studies. Its title is *La Facultad de Medicina de Montevideo, 1875–1915*, Montevideo 1915. He has also published a number of articles on medical questions.

HORACIO QUIROGA

Author.

HORACIO QUIROGA was born of Argentine and Uruguayan parentage in the city of Salto in the year 1879. He has lived in Argentina since 1902, and has spent ten years in the frontier territories of Chaco and Misiones. At the present time he is Uruguayan Consul at Buenos Aires, a post he has filled since 1919.

He has written much, both in prose and verse, contributing to the daily press and periodicals, where his short stories have been popular, and also producing books, among which are: *Los arrecifes de coral; El crimen del otro,* 1904; *Historia de un amor turkio,* 1908; *Cuentas de amor, de locura y de muerte,* 1917; *Cuentos de la selva,* 1918; *El salvaje,* 1920; *Las sacrificadas* (cuento escénico) 1920. All these

are novels and stories published in Buenos Aires, with the exception of the first, which was published in Montevideo.

AMBROSIO LUIS RAMASSO

Lawyer; public man.

MBROSIO LUIS RAMASSO, the son of onio Ramasso and Ana Gardone, both ians, was born on the fifteenth of July, 3, at Montevideo, where he was :ated in the Elbio Fernández school, Liceo Montevideo, the Italian school, at the University, where he took his ·ee of Advocate in 1898.

t the age of thirteen he wrote *Un e a Marte*, in imitation of Jules Verne, the *Historia de Jurino*, in imitation Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. When he eighteen he produced an historical na entitled *La Venganza del Bastardo*. e has cultivated all the arts except pture and played a part alike in tics and in war. He has acted as etary of the electoral board of Monte-

video, member of the local and National Primary School Board, Deputy, and Vice-President of the House of Representatives, and now occupies a seat in the Senate. He served in two revolutions as an officer in the National Guard, and in a third as a private soldier.

He has twice been candidate for the post of Minister of Education; he was elected substitute Senator for Flores and he is now substitute Senator for Montevideo. He initiated and furthered the law to include notarial studies in the University course, and with his old fellow student, José Irureta Goyena, he, in 1897, was responsible for the foundation of the notarial section in the student organization. In collaboration with Eugenio Legrand, Pradel, Agustín and Santiago A. Michelini, he brought about in 1902 the organization of the Uruguayan society for developing the coasting trade. From the year 1907 he has been delegate to the Annual Rural Congress, and was a member also of the permanent Rural Council while it lasted; he was a member of the

delegation appointed by the extraordinary Congress of Rural Delegates in 1917; he shared in the foundation of the society for the encouragement of cattle-raising in Santa Rosa del Cuareim; he was delegate also of the Confederated Society of Carpenters of El Salvador to the united labour organization of the Republic.

He is the author of many lectures and addresses, articles, and studies; and of the following pamphlets: *Nuestra Política* and *La Unificación Colorada;* also of the following books: *El Licenciado Aldabón,* a novel; *El Estadista; Amitología; Dios ante la Razón.*

Juan Andrés Ramírez

JUAN ANDRÉS RAMÍREZ

Journalist; lawyer.

JUAN ANDRÉS RAMÍREZ, the son of Gonzalo Ramírez and Irene Chain, was born in Buenos Aires on the sixteenth of August, 1875, during a visit made to that capital by his parents, but he returned to Montevideo as a child and was educated there in the schools of the city and at the University, where he graduated with honours as Advocate in the Law School. He is a naturalized Uruguayan citizen. When he was twenty years old he entered the editorial staff of *El Siglo*, then directed by Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, and from that time has united the practice of journalism with that of the law. For a brief period he was editor-in-chief both of *El Siglo* and *La Razón*, but he abandoned both positions because of the fruitless issue of his efforts

to help his country in the revolution of 1904.

He acted as Secretary of the University and Professor of Constitutional Law in the Faculty of Law, but this position, which he obtained after competition when a vacancy occurred due to the retirement of Dr. Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga, he resigned in 1908 and returned to journalism to become editor of *El Siglo*. This post he resigned also in turn to become editor of *El Diario del Plata* and *El Plata*, positions which he holds at present. Meantime he has also occupied a seat in the House of Representatives during the last three legislatures and was a Member of the National Constitutional Assembly of 1916–17. He is a Member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

In addition to his innumerable articles in the above-named and other papers, he has written the following books: *El partido constitucional*, 1900; and *El Derecho Constitucional en la Universidad*, 1906.

ALFREDO RAMOS MONTERO

Agriculturist.

ALFREDO RAMOS MONTERO, the son of Joaquín Ramos and Maura Montero, was born on the seventeenth of September, 1876, at Montevideo, where he began his education at the Colegio San Francisco and the University of Montevideo, and continued it at Santiago de Chile, where he obtained the degree of Agricultural Engineer at the Agricultural Institute of that city in 1898.

On his return from Chile, in 1900, he became secretary of the Rural Association of Uruguay; in July, 1901, he obtained by competitive examination the chairs of agriculture and zoötechnology in the Normal School, and continues to hold both. In 1906 he became attached to the department of cattle-raising and agriculture;

in 1908 he was made head of the zoötechnical section of the cattle-raising division; in 1912 Director of the Bureau of Expositions; in 1913 National Inspector of cattle-raising and agriculture, a post he still fills. Since 1915 he has been President of the official seed commission and also member of the following commissions: Organization of Colonization, Tree Protection, and Examination of Sheep.

Señor Montero is the author of the following works: *Enseñanza práctica de la agricultura*, 1906; *Elementos de agricultura*, 1907–10; *Elementos de ganadería*, 1907–10; *Cartilla ganadera*, 1909; *Manual de ganadería y agricultura*, 1909–11–15; *El Uruguay como país agrícola*, 1912; *Como se instala un gallinero*, 1915. His Manuals of Cattle-raising and Agriculture, mentioned above, were awarded gold medals at the International Exhibitions at Turin (1911) and San Francisco (1916).

ELÍAS REGULES

Physician; poet.

:ías Regules was born in 1860 and educated in Montevideo, where he uated at the University with the ee of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery 385.

uring his student years he obtained, competitive examination, the post of ne at what is to-day the Maciel pital, then the Charity Hospital. le still a student, in 1884, he was urer on Legal Medicine at the Medical ol, one of the founders of the Univer- Society, and Professor of Mathematics, sics, and Chemistry at the University; 885 he was made Vice-Dean of the ılty of Medicine; in 1888 interim n, and Dean from 1888 to 1898. He also been an honorary member of the

Council for Secondary Education; he was Physician of the Health Department during the cholera epidemic of 1889; he has been a member of the Committee of the Constitutional Party; in 1891 he was a member of the Penitentiary Council; in 1898 a member of the Council of State, and from 1899 to 1903 a member of the House of Deputies; he has also served as a member of the Council for Secondary Instruction and a Delegate of the Faculty to the Council of the Medical School. He was a delegate to the Sanitary Council held in Rio Janeiro in 1887, and he is now Chairman of the Committee to erect a monument to Gaucho.

As a poet Dr. Regules has devoted himself to the lyrical expression of the characteristics of Uruguayan country life. His first volume of verse, entitled *Versitos criollos*, was published in 1894; later he published *Versos criollos*, of which five or six editions have appeared, the first in 1900; in 1904 he published *Pasto de cuchilla*, and in 1908, *Renglones sobre postales*. As a theatrical author his drama

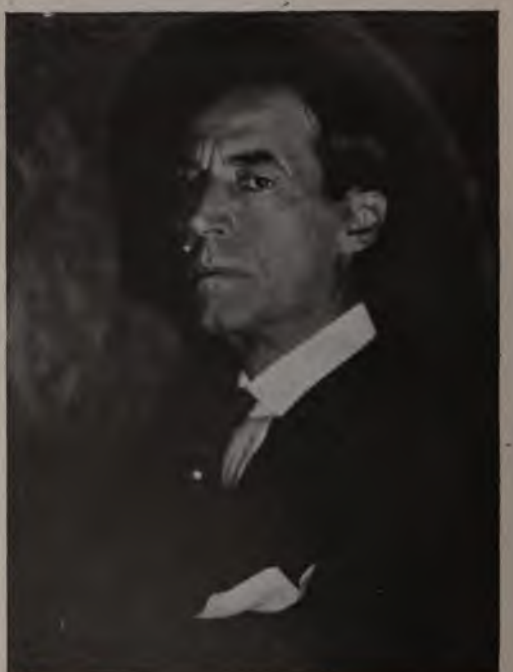
ntenao and others in the creole style
e been repeatedly presented. He is
president and founder of the Creole
ety, intended to keep up Uruguayan
onal traditions.

Nicolás Revello

professional contests of an international character at Naples, Ancona, Messina, Cattania, Rome, Barcelona, Paris, Rio Janeiro, São Paulo and Buenos Aires.

His triumphs are attested by a great number of diplomas, gold medals, and trophies, among which are those of the International Tournament of Barcelona, where he won the World's Championship. He has crossed swords with the most famous fencers of his time: Kirchoffer, Merignac, Pini, Greco, etc.; and also with the most eminent of the fencing brotherhood of Italy, Spain, Belgium, Brazil, France, and Argentina. He attended the Congress of Physical Education held at Paris in 1913 and presented there a paper on bayonet practice.

He is the author of the following works: *Calistenia y locomoción; Ejercicios con apoyos Baumann; Ejercicios con bastón de hierro; Ejercicios de conjunto con perchas,* and *Esgrima de bayoneta.*



Charles

CARLOS REYLES

Author; land-owner.

s **Reyles**, the son of Carlos nd María Gutierrez, was born on ieth of October, 1868, at Monte- here he was educated at the Uruguayan School (1878–1885). ill very young he devoted him- a literary career. When he was years old he had a fortune of a esos left him by his father, who of the first to devote himself in to the improvement of cattle- To this his son has also given tention, for he has spent a great is life in improving and enlarging hes, where he specializes in the of horses and cattle. In his brief in politics he founded the club eva, which brought together under

its banner the intellectual youth of the Colorado Party. For some time he has been living outside his country, making his home in Buenos Aires and giving himself up to the literary life.

He is the author of the following works: *Por la vida*, 1888; *Beba*, 1894; then later a series of short novels: *Primitivo*, 1896; *El extraño*, 1897, and *El sueño de Rapiña*, 1898. In 1900 he produced *La Raza de Cain*; in 1903 *El idea nuevo, la situación, la teoria, la acción práctica*; in 1910 *La muerte del cisne*, and in 1916, *El Terruño*, with a prologue by Rodó. In 1918 he published at Buenos Aires *Diálogos olímpicos* (I) *Apolo y Dunisios*, and in 1919, *Diálogos olímpicos* (II) *Cristo y Mammón*. His novel *La muerta del cisne* was translated into French.

León Ribeiro

LEÓN RIBEIRO

Musician.

ı Ribeiro, the son of Luis Antonio
ı and Belén Freire, was born on the
h of April, 1854, at Montevideo,
ıe studied music under the direction
ır Carmelo Calvo.
he Conservatory of Music, La Lira,
: appointed Professor of Harmony
;, Professor of the Piano in 1887,
rector of Technical Studies in 1899,
ain from 1901 to the present date.
he author of six operas: *Liropeya;*
Zamiro; Nora; Nidia; Yole and
o y Helena; he has also written two
, one *Salve,* one *Ave Maria,* one
ıtaris, and other religious works.
produced, besides four symphonies
ırious other orchestral works, a
quartette, a trio for piano, violin,

and violoncello, a quintette for piano and strings, and several compositions for the piano.

A Missa Solemnis of his composition was performed at the Montevideo Cathedral in 1878; a quartette for stringed instruments was presented in 1879 at the musical society; in 1896 a symphony concert was given at the Solís Theatre at which the programme was formed exclusively of orchestral works by him, which he conducted himself. His opera *Liropeya*, composed in 1881, was given at the Solís Theatre in 1912. Other compositions of his, religious, symphonic, and in the shorter forms have been performed at various social clubs in Montevideo. More recently he organised the "Becados" Orchestra at La Lira, which gave its first public performance on December 20th, 1914, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the foundation of the Conservatory.

ORFILIA RICO

Actress.

LIA RICO, the daughter of the well-
actress Lorenza B. de Rico, was
n the fifteenth of October, 1876,
ıtevideo, where she had her early
on in the Liceo. Like many other
es she began her dramatic career
ery early age, and made her first
ance on the stage in 1881, when
s only five years old. She has been
stage most of her life, has become
known figure in the theatre, and
she is one of the most noted comic
es of the Río de la Plata.

912, after her dramatic reputation
mly established, she made a tour
entina with the company of Pablo
á, and later on went to Rosario
Tucumán, with the Mangiante

company. In her own class she is the first of Argentine actresses, with the longest record on the stage, and so successful are her impersonations that authors frequently write comic pieces with the sole hope of creating a rôle which Señora Rico will accept, and thus ensure the prosperity of the piece. Her most famous successes have been attained in *M'hijo el dotor*, by Florencio Sánchez, 1910; *Las de Barranco*, played at the Teatro Nuevo, 1918; and *Las de enfrente*, presented at the same theatre.

Santiago Rivas

SANTIAGO RIVAS

Public man.

ıGO RIVAS, who has spent most of in the public service, is a member Colorado Party, and saw active ɔn the Government side in the ın of 1904, being badly wounded ıf the engagements. In 1913 he t as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Austria-, and in 1914 he was appointed ıl Treasurer for the Department evideo. For the period 1916 to held office as Minister of Public ınd was in the latter year elected of the National Administrative At one time Member of the f Representatives, he is now, for 1921–27, Senator for the Depart- Canelones.

TONIO MARÍA RODRÍGUEZ

Public man ; teacher.

ONIO MARÍA RODRÍGUEZ, the son of io María Rodríguez and Gregoria de rreras, was born in 1859 in Monte- where he was educated at the the French Institute of M. Malou- ınd the University, which he entered 75. There he took his degree of lor in 1879 and that of Advocate in on presenting a thesis on *El origen ıción de la familia.*

1878, while he was still an under- ate, he had given courses in Physics : Free University of the University y and also courses in philosophy at teneo. In 1882 he won the post of sor of Geography at the University n competition. Later he held the in Philosophy at the University

which he had to vacate in 1886 when, as a member of the minority party in Parliament, he was exiled to Buenos Aires by General Santos. From 1890 to 1898 he held the Chair of Private International Law at the University.

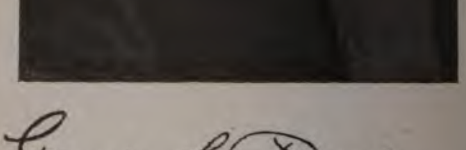
As early as 1885 he entered the political arena and was elected Deputy for Montevideo. After the deportation referred to, he returned in 1887 to his own country and was given an appointment as Criminal Judge. This post he retained during the year 1888, and gave it up to be again elected a Deputy, an office to which he was re-elected three times, in 1891, 1894 and 1897, and held until the coup d'état of 1898, when he entered the Council which temporarily took the place of the legislature. When the ordinary established forms of government were restored he was elected Senator for Tacuarembó, a position he filled for two years.

He then devoted himself to his profession and to the work connected with his post as President of the Mortgage Bank, a position which he held from 1896

to 1900. In that year he was again elected Deputy, was chosen President of the lower house for several consecutive periods, and in 1913 was elected Senator for Tacuarembó. His term expired in 1919, when he resumed his post as President of the Mortgage Bank.

Dr. Rodríguez has also received many other flattering appointments. As early as 1882 he took part in the Congress of Buenos Aires; in 1883 he was Chairman of the Board of Primary Education, and a member of the commission to revise the criminal code; in 1906 he represented Uruguay at the Pan-American Congress of Rio Janeiro; in 1916 he was a member of the delegation sent to Brazil to congratulate that Government on initiating the treaty for the joint control of the Yaguarón River and the Merim Lagoon; in 1916–17 he was a member of the National Constitutional Assembly, and, in conjunction with Julio Mario Sosa, was the author of a plan, afterwards made law, to hold elections to a convention for the reform of the Charter of 1830.

He is affiliated with the Colorado P
is a member of the organizations
control it, and has, several times, act
President of its National Committee.
is the author of numerous parliamen
political, and legal works.



GREGORIO L. RODRÍGUEZ

Lawyer; public man.

GREGORIO L. RODRÍGUEZ, the son of Antonio María Rodríguez and Gregoria de las Carreras, was born on the twenty-third of July, 1861, in Montevideo, where he obtained the degree of Advocate in the University in the year 1883.

Señor Rodríguez has had a long and distinguished public career. In 1891 he entered political life with his election as Deputy, a post which he held for six terms. He was made a member of the Council of State, Minister for Public Improvements and member of the National Constitutional Assembly. He has also held the following positions of honour: Member of the Departmental Commission for Public Instruction; Secretary of the Central

Sebastián B. Rodríguez

were assembled delegates from all
of South America.
s a charter member of the following
ations: The University Club, the
ic League, Teachers' Club, Political
ny Club, Philanthropic Society,
al Colón Club, the presidency of
last he has held for five terms.
rôle of honorary director of the
for Mendicants, in collaboration
s colleagues Dr. Juan José Segundo
bano Chucarro, he arranged for the
ction of the new Women's Wards,
complete the edifice. He has taken
ng interest in politics, his affilia-
being with the Colorado Party,
which he belongs to the Rucrista

Flores, and other distinguished citizens. Later in the same year he took part in the revolution known under the name of Tricolor, where he served as Captain of the "Tenth of January" Battalion, under the command of Colonel Julio Arrue, fought in the battle of Perseverano and there received two wounds from bullets. In 1886, in company with Drs. Juan Carlos Blanco and José Pedro Ramírez, he was made a member of the "Conciliation" Ministry, in which he held the portfolio of Justice. In 1888 he was elected Deputy for Montevideo and was successively re-elected until the year 1899, during the administration of General Tajes and part of that of Dr. Herrera y Obes.

In 1897 he did efficient work in connexion with the Treaty of Peace of that year, which ended the revolution started by Aparicio Saravia against the Government of Idiarte Borda, and provided that Juan L. Cuestas should fill the unexpired presidential term. When the two branches of the legislature were dissolved in the

ıtion of 1898, he became a member
: Council of State, and later in the
year, after the country had again
brought under a constitutional
e, he was elected Deputy for
ıembó. This position he held until
when he was elected Senator for Río
).

1911 he was appointed a member of
ɔmmission sent to represent Uruguay
ıe Hundredth Anniversary of the
.tine May Revolution. Since this
he has been a representative in the
ıture, where his present term ends
:3. He was a member of the General
itutional Assembly; he has been
tedly elected to the Executive Com-
: of the National Party, and is a
ıer of the Uruguayan Society of
ıational Law.

JOSÉ ROMEU

Physician; public man.

ROMEU was born on the twenty-
April, 1851, at Unión, Department
evideo, but was educated abroad.
n his studies at the age of eleven
elona, where, when he was only
hree years of age, he won the title
tor of Medicine and Surgery.
rds he pursued special studies in
nder Professors Bernard, Vulpian,
Richet, Guyon, and others.
alents have gained him place and
both in the political and the pro-
l field.
g the high government offices he
l are the following: Minister of
Affairs during the whole of the
sidency of Señor Batlle y Ordóñez,
)03 to 1907; again Minister for

Foreign Affairs from March 4, 1911, to June 13, 1911; Senator for the Department Treinta y Tres; Deputy for Cerro Largo and for Canelones; member of the Council of State during the dictatorship of Juan Lindolfo Cuestas.

He has also been chosen to fill responsible positions in the business life of his country: he has served on the Directory of the Bank of the Republic and of the National Council of Hygiene; he has been Physician in the Health Department, and Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the National Street Railways and of the Northern Railway.

L. Ramon Burgues

LUIS ROMEU BURGUES

Magistrate.

LUIS ROMEU BURGUES, the son of Luis Romeu and Segundina Burgues, was born on the fourth of September, 1855, in Santa Rosa, Department of Canelones. On his mother's side he is descended from one of the first colonists of Montevideo, Jorge Burgues, and is a relative, although a distant one, of General Artigas, founder, or father, of the Uruguayan nation. He was educated in Montevideo first in the school of the Esculapian Fathers, and later at the University where, in 1887, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws. The thesis he presented for this degree, entitled *De los delitos en general*, received high praise.

Soon afterwards he began to serve in

the judiciary department of Uruguay as Defender of the Poor; from 1888 to 1894 he was Judge in the Departments of Artigas, Cerro Largo, and Canelones; from 1894 to 1897 he was Federal Attorney in the Civil Court, Judge of Appeals in the First Panel, and from 1897 to 1907 Justice of the High Court. In 1908 and subsequently he served as Presiding Judge of this Court at various times.

He took part in the Quebracho revolution against the tyranny of General Santos and was taken prisoner in the battle of de Soto, March 31, 1886, between the forces of the Government, under the command of General Tajes, and those of the revolution led by Generals Castro and Arredondo.

He has been President of the Law Association of Montevideo; President of the Patriotic League for Instruction at Melo, and at the present time is Vice-President of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. He is responsible for the law which created the Legal Department for Minors and of the law of *Conjueces y recusaciones*, both of

ch are incorporated in the code of inal Procedure.

'e is the author of *Vistas Fiscales*, a es of legal papers published in the *ista de Derecho y Administración* and where.

CARLOS ROXLO

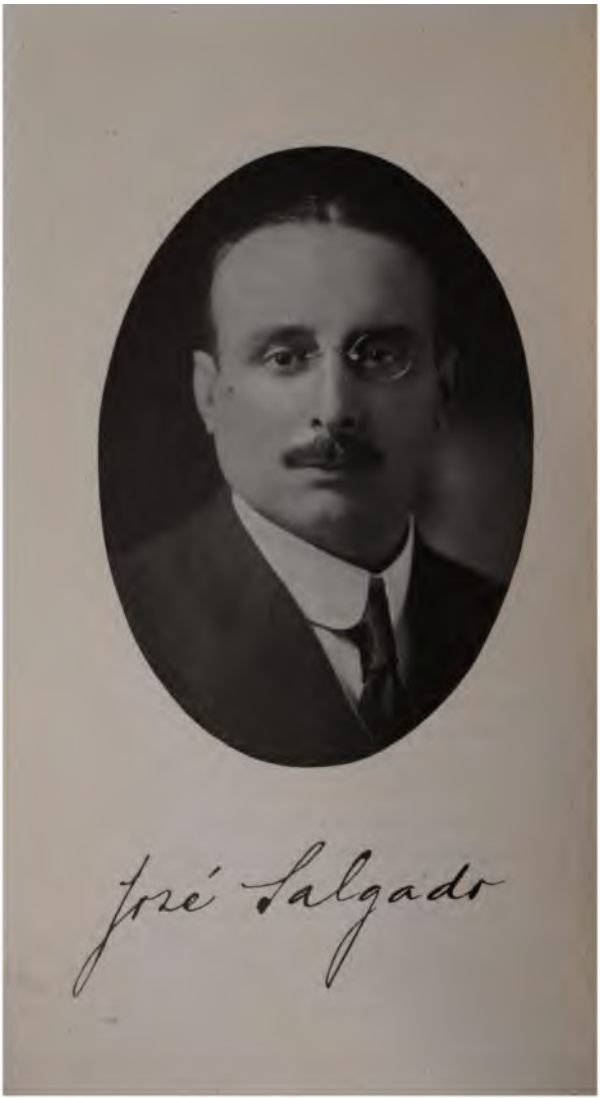
Author; public man.

RLOS ROXLO was born in 1860, in evideo, but spent his infancy and ıood in Barcelona, where he was ıted.

ce his return to the country in 1878, ıs had the varied career typical of ı American leaders. As an author, s made a name for himself, and has d also as editor of various papers shed in Montevideo representing the ınal Party; meantime he has taught ature in the University, has been a ber of the General Constitutional nbly and lately also a member of Chamber of Deputies, having been ed for the term 1917–20. However, signed his seat in the Chamber in 1919, to become a member of the e, where he represents the Depart- of Cerro Largo.

Señor Roxlo has won a place among the foremost living writers of Uruguay, where he is esteemed both as a poet and a dramatist, as well as a writer of prose. Among his pieces for the stage are the dramatic experiment, *Ilusiones perdidas*, presented at the Cibils Theatre on the night of March 24, 1878, by the Romea dramatic society, and the following two-act dramas: *El murmullo del rio*, *La pantera de Java*, *La huelga*, *La fiesta de los mototes*, and *La flor de oro*, all published in one volume in 1915.

Among his other works are: *Veladas poéticas*, 1878; *Bocetos, Narraciones fantásticas*, 1879; *Estrellas fugaces*, 1885; *Fuegos fátuos*, 1887; *Compendio de estética*, 1888; *Estudios históricos acerca de la poesía lírica*, 1889; *La equidad en el voto*, 1898; *Los Treinta y Tres*, a lecture, 1902; *Soledades*, 1902; *Armonías crepusculares*, 1902; *Cantos de la tierra*, 1902 and 1914; *Luces y sombras*, 1905, third edition, 1919; *El sitio de Montevideo y la Guerra del Paraguay*, 1907; *Glorias de América*, 1910; *Los Poetas del Ranacimiento*, 1911; *Historia crítica de la literatura uruguaya*, 7 vols.



José Salgado

JOSÉ SALGADO

Historian; legislator.

É SALGADO, the son of Serafín
lo, a Spanish business man, and of
sca Gómez, was born on the twenty-
of March, 1875, in Montevideo,
also he was educated at the Univer-
He read law and took the degree of
ate in 1901 at the Law School, where
ıe taught the subject of Civil Law.
major interest, however, lay in
r, of which he is Professor at the
rsity, and to which and to politics he
ven his best years. He has produced
ntial works on the history of
ay, which have been valued both
ne and abroad, and have brought
stinguished recognition; he has been
l to membership of the Historical
ıtes of Uruguay, Brazil and Argen-

tina, and to the Geographical Societies of Rio Janeiro and Lisbon; he was also chosen as delegate to the Congress of Americanists, which met at Buenos Aires in 1910.

His political career has also been attended with success: he has been elected Deputy to represent the Department of Cerro Largo, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1916, and to-day represents the Department of Colonia. In the Chamber he has been honoured by election to the important committees on Foreign Affairs, on the Codes, and on the Powers of the Chamber as well as to the Standing Committee.

His work as an author lies chiefly in the field of history; he has, however, also published a poem entitled *Canto a la Paz*, which appeared in 1904, and a legal treatise, *Tratado sobre la posesión*, published in 1905. In 1910 he read a paper before the Congress of Americanists at Buenos Aires entitled *Los Cabildos Coloniales*, and he has published five volumes of his principal work, *Historia de la República Oriental del Uruguay*.

Joaquin de Salterain

Montevideo.

JOAQUÍN DE SALTERAIN

Physician; surgeon.

)AQUÍN DE SALTERAIN, the son of
icio de Salterain and Elisa Rambaud,
born on the thirtieth of November,
), in the city of Montevideo, where
vas educated in the schools of the city
at the University, which granted him
degree of Doctor of Medicine and Sur-
in 1884. In that year he proceeded to
s to finish his studies, under a fellow-
obtained by competitive examination.
uring his residence in Paris he was
)inted head of the clinic of Dr. Gale-
ski, a post which he held for four
's, and on his return to his native
, desiring to show his gratitude to the
ernment for sending him to Europe,
founded a clinic for poor people to
:h he gave his services gratuitously.

The positions he has occupied are numerous and include: Assistant in the Ministry of the Interior; Secretary in the same department; Secretary to the Faculty of Medicine; Vice-President of the Council of Hygiene; Oculist to the Foundling Asylum; Member of the Board of Education; Member of the National Board of Charity; Member of the Council of State; Deputy; Senator; Minister of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of the National Census; Vice-President of the Council of Statistics; Founder of the Municipal Bureau of Statistics; Oculist to the Children's Hospital; Member of the French Society of Ophthalmology; Member of the International Institute of Statistics; Founder and Honorary President of the League against Tuberculosis and of the League against Alcoholism; Director of the Municipal Bureau of Statistics of Montevideo. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Among Señor de Salterain's published works the following may be noted: *Profilaxia epidémica en Montevideo*, 1884; *Apuntes sobre demografía Uruguaya*, 1905;

Tuberculosis pulmonar en el Uruguay, ; *Mortalidad general por tuberculosis* ıonar, 1901; *La liga contra la Tuber-* is, 1902; *La mortalidad en Monte-* , 1902; *Demografía del Departamento Salto,* 1904; *El Alcoholismo en el* guay, *que es lo que debe y puede hacerse* ontra, 1915; *Contribución al estudio Alcoholismo en el Uruguay,* 1918; gas, 1910; *Intimidades* (verses), Paris, ; *José de Arecharalita,* 1918; *La* ión *de Representantes,* 1909; and erous articles of varied character in ıdicals and reviews.

Luis Sambucetti

LUIS SAMBUCETTI

Musician.

LUIS SAMBUCETTI, the son of Luis Sambucetti and Claudina Giribaldi, was born on the twenty-ninth of July, 1860, at Montevideo, where, at the age of seven, he began to study the violin under the direction of his father. In 1885 he went to Paris where he worked under Professor Leonardo, and studied composition under the famous master Dubois, former director of the Paris Conservatory. In the year 1887 he obtained by competition in Paris a position as first violin in the celebrated concert orchestra of the Châtelet, at that time under the direction of its founder Edouard Colonne.

On his return to Uruguay his talents received prompt recognition. He was made Technical Director of the Verdi

Institute, and for a time conducted the National Orchestra. He is the author of many compositions for piano, voice, violin, violoncello, orchestra, and chorus, and of two one-act operas, the one entitled *Colombinson*, the libretto by Nicolás Granada, which was put on the stage with success in Buenos Aires in 1893, the other *Francisco de Assis*, the libretto by Benjamín Fernández y Medina, which received a gold medal at the International Exposition of Milan in 1906.

Juan Alfredo Samonati

ALFREDO SAMONATI

Teacher.

'REDO SAMONATI, the son of Juan sta Samonati and Antonia Maranda, born in the town of La Paz in the tment of Colonia, on the third of nber, 1887. He had his early school- : the Liceo of Colonia Valdense, but s later studies went to Montevideo. he won his diploma of First Grade er in 1896, that of Second Grade er in 1900, and that of Third Grade er in 1905.

has given his life to teaching: ning as assistant in a Second Grade l, he became Principal of the school rcedes, where he taught for seven

Later he was made Teacher of matics in the Liceo Uruguayo in me city, and served successively as

Inspector of Primary Education at Soriano and Rocha, Inspector of the registry of civil status, and Census Inspector in Rocha in 1908.

He spent two years abroad on a special mission to the United States and Canada to study educational institutions. When his mission in North America closed, he went to Europe on a voyage of study and observation which included Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy, and on his return was made Inspector of Primary Education. At present he is Principal of the Liceo of Secondary Instruction and gives a course in mathematics as applied to industry in the industrial school at Montevideo. He is also Vice-President of the Council of Industrial Education.

Among the books published by him are: *La Enseñanza técnica para fines industriales*, 1915; *Vida y Acción*, 1916; *Los exámenes escolares, lo que debieran ser y cómo podrian efectuarse*; *Los Inspectores Departmentales de Instrucción Primaria*;

ıpresión de las pizarras en las escuelas ; trabajos manuales en las escuelas arias de los Estados Unidos ; El ıismo escolar americano ; La edu- n cívica, moral y física en las escuelas arias de los Estados Unidos ; La ra María Montessori y su sistema de ianza ; Escuelas experimentales, la- orio de paidología y clínicas psico- ıs. A work entitled *¿ Cual debería l lugar de la instrucción industrial ; ! sistema de las repúblicas Americanas ? 'ería ser considerada como una función istema público escolar ? ¿ debería darse un sistema separado y bajo una ıización aparte ?* which, presented at Second American Scientific Congress at Washington in 1915–16, was highly nended.

little work on Industries, intended he scholars of primary schools, was ded a prize and adopted as an official book. His pedagogical works were ded a diploma and a bronze medal at Brussels Exhibition in 1910.

RESA SANTOS DE BOSCH

Philanthropist.

SA SANTOS DE BOSCH is the founder
National Institute for the Blind
the name of General Artigas, which
tablished in Montevideo in the
ıg of the year 1914. After visit-
Institute for the Blind at Buenos
ı 1913, she conceived the idea
ding a similar establishment in
y, a plan which she immediately
› effect, first by soliciting private
afterwards getting help from the
uthorities. She acted as head of this
on until, finding it necessary to
visit to Europe, she gave up her
to Señora Carmen Cuestas de Nery.
ıe time she was in charge of the
's Page of the *Diario del Plata*,
she won popularity under her

pseudonym, "Fabiola." For some years she travelled in Europe in company with her husband, Dr. Isabelino Bosch, and during the progress of her trip sent her impressions in the form of letters to be published in various newspapers of the Capital. She was present as delegate of the Uruguayan Government at the Conference for the Blind held in London in June, 1914. In the same year she was commissioned by the Minister of Public Instruction to study the organization of institutions for the blind in Europe. On her return to her native country from this journey in 1919 she took charge of the Woman's Page in *La Razón*.

Arturo Scarone

ARTURO SCARONE

Journalist; librarian.

ɪturo Scarone, the son of Agustín ɪne and María Boagno, was born on twenty-fourth of January, 1885, in ɛevideo, where he began his education e public schools, from which he went ıe Colegio Carnot, later studying at Jniversity.

1900 he became a member of the of the National Library; in 1910 he made First Assistant Librarian, and)20 Assistant Director.

the meantime, he has also pursued writer's career: he has been a member e staff of the Montevidean daily paper *Razón*, of which he is one of the ɪrs, and has written much in other journalistic forms; in 1919 he ob-ɛd first prize in the competition of

monographs initiated by the Rural Federation to arouse interest in the erection of a monument to Gaucho; he has contributed to the leading magazines of Argentina and Uruguay; he is the author also of substantial books.

Among the works published by him are: *La Biblioteca Nacional de Montevideo*, an historical summary prepared on the occasion of the first centenary of its foundation and published by the Library; *El Dr. José Manuel Pérez Castellano, su vida, su obra, su testamento*, Montevideo, 1916; *Dámaso Antonio Larrañaga y la fundación de la Biblioteca Nacional*, Montevideo, 1916; *El libro y sus enemigos; Estudio sobre los insectos que invaden las bibliotecas, museos y archivos*, published by the National Library, Montevideo, 1917; *Uruguayos Contemporáneos*, a biographical reference work, Montevideo, 1918.

FRANCISCO A. SCHINCA

Lawyer and journalist.

Francisco Alberto Schinca, the son
Luis Schinca and Catalina Poggi, was
ɔrn in Montevideo on the ninth of March,
383. He was educated at the University
that city and took his degree of Doctor
Law and Jurisprudence in 1912.

He has been secretary to the Electoral
oard of Montevideo, Professor of Litera-
ıre in the University of that city, and
ember of the Constitutional Assembly.
s a member of the Colorado Party he has
ıd a good deal to do with the manage-
ent of its affairs, has in the past repre-
nted Durazno and Montevideo in the
ıamber of Deputies, and is at the present
ne Deputy for Minas. He is on the
litorial staff of *El Dia*, and in 1914
ıblished a book of essays and criticisms
ıtitled *Oriflamas*.

Dr. José Scoseria

JOSÉ SCOSERIA

Physician.

SCOSERIA, the son of Juan B. and Teresa Monesiglio, both was born in Montevideo on the May, 1861. In 1888, at the age y-seven, he graduated as Doctor ine and in the same year was d to the chair of Medical and l Chemistry in the Faculty of at the University of Montevideo, n which he still holds, being now r professor in that Faculty. Since en he received the appointment, een Chemical Expert to the Law In 1889 he was chosen a Member niversity Council, and has been l from time to time until the For six years, from 1898 to served also as Dean of the Faculty

of Medicine, and was then named Honorary Member of the Board of Education.

He is one of the charter members, and has been several times President of the University Society, for which he has lectured frequently at the Institute of Secondary Studies when the lectures at the University have been suspended. He has had a long association with the University and a great part of the Uruguayan medical profession has, at one time or another, studied under him. He was influential in securing the laboratories now owned by the medical school; he had also to do with founding the Institute of Hygiene, and he shared in planning the present organization of the Faculty of Medicine. Probably the work by which he will best be remembered is that which he did in connexion with the Charity Commission, for which he laboured long and arduously, and brought about results beneficial to the country. He inspired the campaign which relieved that body of its essentially religious character and converted it into a State institution,

which therefore could no longer be utilized as a means of propaganda for a particular form of religion; he also aided in founding the Orphanage and the Maternity Hospital.

Dr. Scoseria was for five years at the head of the Charity Commission, a period fruitful of results. During his administration, the organization and accountancy of the offices under its charge were placed upon a business-like basis. Prior to his administration, the funds in the hands of the Commission were insufficient to meet demands, while at its close there was a surplus of $500,000. Among other important works carried out by this Commission, while he was at its head, may be mentioned the construction of buildings for out-patients, the installation of the departments of radiography and electrical treatment in the Charity Hospital, the foundation of the odontological clinic, the opening of the syphilitic ward, the inauguration of the Children's Hospital, the construction of a ward for infectious cases, the construction of a Maternity

Hospital, the foundation of the Convalescent Home in Punta Carreta, the opening of consulting rooms in the Orphanage, the enlargement of the home for incurables at Unión, the construction of wards for the treatment of tuberculosis in the Isolation Hospital, and the reorganization of the Asylum for the Insane.

Dr. Scoseria is well known outside his own country: he was President of the Latin-American Medical Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1904, of that held in Montevideo in 1907, and of that held in Rio de Janeiro in 1909, in all of which he took a leading part. He is very active in the Ateneo of Montevideo and has been President of the Medical Society, the Bilbao Club, and of other important institutions: in 1910 he was chosen as the first Head of the Public Ambulance and Dispensary Service; he has been honoured by election to the Uruguayan Pharmaceutical Club, and is a corresponding Member of the Mexican Academy of Medicine and of the Rio de Janeiro Academy of Medicine.

JOAQUÍN SECCO ILLA

Lawyer; journalist.

JOAQUÍN SECCO ILLA, the son of Francisco Alves Secco and Albana Illa, was born on the fourteenth of May, 1879, at Montevideo, where he was educated at the Colegio Seminario and the University. After finishing his studies he made a voyage to Europe, and on his return received his degree in 1903.

He was editor of the newspaper *El Bien* from 1905 to 1907; President of the Catholic Union from 1908 to 1911; President of the Fourth Catholic Congress in 1911; President of the Civic Union of Uruguay from 1911 to 1916; Member of the Constitutional Assembly for the Department of Canelones, 1916–17. In the general election of November, 1919, he was elected Deputy for Montevideo,

representing the Civic Union of Uruguay —that is, the Catholic Party. At the present time he is substitute Professor of Civil Law in the University. He is the author of the following books: *Tres años de periodismo; El civismo católico; Federico Ozanam; La Iglesia y el Estado; Manifiesto —Programa de la Unión Cívica.*

José Pedro Segundo

JOSÉ PEDRO SEGUNDO

Lawyer; writer.

José Pedro Segundo, the son of Dr. Juan José Segundo, who played a conspicuous part in public affairs in the latter half of the last century, and of Luisa Velazco, was born on the thirty-first of March, 1887, in Montevideo. He was also educated in the capital in private schools and at the University, where he took his degree of Advocate in 1910.

His literary bent showed itself while he was still a student, and he became one of the editors of the student magazine *Evolución*. On leaving the University he became a member of the staff of *La Razón*, and has continued to write, not only in the daily press, but in more durable form.

His career as a teacher, in which he has been successful, began also at an early

age. Soon after his graduation he was made secretary to the Law Faculty; later he became secretary to the National Inspector of Primary Education, and in the year 1918 won, in open competition, the Chair of Literature which he has occupied to this time.

Among his published works are: *La Batalla de Las Piedras y la Revolución Sudamericana,* which he wrote to celebrate the centenary of the battle, and published in Montevideo in 1911, and *La enseñanza de la literatura,* Montevideo, 1915.

José Marcos Semería

JOSÉ MARCOS SEMERÍA

Bishop of Salta.

José Marcos Semería, the son of Guillermo Semería and Francisca Balestra, both of Italy, was born on the eighteenth of March, 1855, at San Fernando, the capital of the Department of Tacuarembó, Uruguay. In 1869 he entered the school of the Immaculate Conception of Santa Fé, Argentina, where he studied for the priesthood.

In the month of January, 1880, he was ordained to the priesthood in the mother church of Montevideo, and although he was still a seminarian, Bishop Vera then named him Vicar-in Charge of Tacuarembó. In 1883 he assumed a similar charge in Carmelo; in 1888 he was named Vicar at Santa Lucía; in 1889 the Diocesan Bishop, Inocencio María Yéregui, named

him Parish Priest of the parish of Nuestra Señora del Carmen del Cordón, a post which he held for eleven years; in 1900, when the Rev. Juan L. Bimbolino was transferred to the charge of the Cathedral, Semería was named by Bishop Soler as Rector of the Parish of La Aguada. Here he remained until 1902, when, on the death of Bimbolino, he succeeded him as Priest-in-Charge of the Cathedral, a position he filled until 1919. Meantime, in 1912, the Apostolic Administrator, Monsignor Ricardo Isasa, had named him Provisor of the Archbishopric, after which date he became Vicar of the Archdiocese. On the thirtieth of November, 1919, he was consecrated Bishop of Salta.

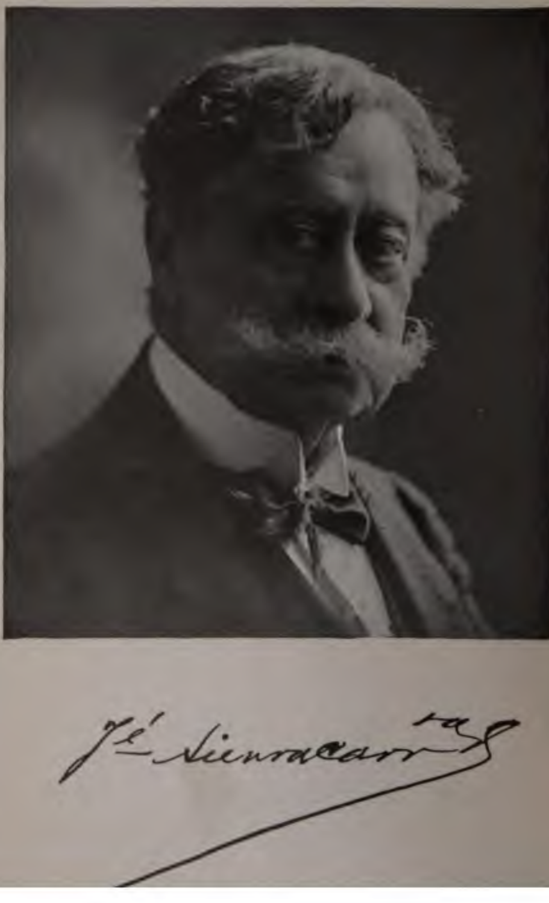
José Serrato

JOSÉ SERRATO

Engineer; public man.

ısé Serrato, the son of Domingo ıto, an Italian, and María Bergeróo, Jruguayan, was born on the thirtieth September, 1868, at Montevideo. ·e he was educated, in private schools at the University, which granted the degrees of Surveyor in 1887 and ineer in 1892. He has since filled many ɔrtant positions, both in his profession in the public service. He has been ·eyor on the General Highway Board; essor of Mathematics in the University; ıember of the National Engineering f; Secretary of the Harbour Com- ion of Montevideo; a member of the ıinistrative Board of the Capital; ıber of the House of Deputies, 1899; ıber of the Council of State; on two

occasions, 1906 and 1911, Minister of Public Works; Senator in 1907; Minister of the Treasury from 1906 to 1911, and Minister of the Interior. At present he is President of the Uruguayan Mortgage Bank.



OSÉ SIENRA CARRANZA

Diplomat ; journalist.

: SIENRA CARRANZA, the son of
l García de la Sienra, a Uruguayan,
Elvira Carranza, an Argentine, was
on the fourth of July, 1843, in
video, where he was educated in
hools of the city and at the
sity, which conferred on him the
of Advocate in 1865.
n only eighteen years old he acted
etary to the celebrated Uruguayan
an, Andrés Lamas. He has since
many positions both at home and
in the administrative and diploma-
ice of his country. Before he was
and while he was still a student he
to hold office; in 1862 he was
ted to a clerkship in the Ministry of
erior; a year later he was made

Secretary of a diplomatic mission to the Government of the Argentine Republic; in 1864 he was chief clerk in the Executive Department; in 1873 he was appointed Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Government of Paraguay; in 1875 he was elected Rector of the University, and afterwards taught in the Law School.

In 1898 he was made a member of the Council of State, and in 1899 was elected Deputy. During the period when Carlos Tejedo was Minister of Foreign Affairs for Argentina, Sienra Carranza was diplomatic agent of Uruguay in Buenos Aires, and there defended with great ability the rights of Uruguay in a memorable controversy with the Argentine Secretary of State.

Throughout his life he has retained his interest in literary and journalistic matters. He has acted as editor of the following papers: *La Democracia* in 1876, *La Tribuna Popular* in 1872, and later *El Plata* and *El Pueblo*. He was chairman of the committee to organize the Ateneo, a literary society, in 1876, was a member of its first board of directors, and its first President.

ddition to editorial labours mentioned
/e he has contributed to the principal
:opolitan newspapers and has published
following works: *La voz de Alarma*, a
phlet issued under the pseudonym
istides" in *La América* of Buenos
s, 1868; *La revolución y el militarismo*,
;, and *Cuestiones Americanas*. As a poet
; the author of one of the most popular
guayan songs, *A una paraguaya*.

FRANCISCO SOCA

Physician.

sco Soca was born on the twenty-
July, 1856, at Canelones and had
education at Montevideo, where
ıed his Bachelor's degree at the
y and entered the medical school;
is professional studies he went to
ı. On his return he received his
Doctor of Medicine at Monte-
ter presenting a thesis on the
ı a case of ataxia.
.er to continue his studies he
to Europe, and in Paris, after
special courses, received the
degree, with distinction. On
n to Montevideo this time he
ıinted Professor both of Internal
y and of Dermatology and made
ı of the National Insane Asylum,

which posts he held for several years. In 1885 he was appointed Professor of the Medical Clinic, and in 1907 and 1908 was chosen Rector of the University.

Side by side with his scientific career Dr. Soca has maintained an active participation in politics: he is one of the prominent leaders of the Colorado Party; since 1891 he has been at various times Deputy, and held office as Senator from 1903 to 1919, when he entered the National Council of the Administration; in 1916 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Dr. Soca founded the Children's Clinic, managed it for some years, and then gave up this position to take charge of the Medical Clinic, where he is serving at the present time; he is also physician of the Argerich and San José wards of the Maciel Hospital, Head of the Clinic in the same hospital, and Professor of Medicine in the University. In 1917 he was accorded the honour of membership in the Academy of Medicine. He is the author of numerous clinical and medical monographs.

Julio María Sosa

JULIO MARÍA SOSA

Journalist; public man.

JULIO MARÍA SOSA, the son of Julio B. Sosa and Isabel Debrus, was born on the eighth of September, 1879, in Montevideo, where he attended the University for a period of several years, but did not remain long enough to take his degree.

Señor Sosa has since been a member of the editorial staff of various Montevidean newspapers, has acted as editor-in-chief of the *Diario Nuevo*, and is at present editor of *El Dia*, the owner of which is José Batlle y Ordóñez. A number of times he has held a seat in the House of Representatives and was elected Senator for Artigas for the period 1915–21. He however gave up his seat in the Senate to become Representative for the Department of Maldonado, and was elected to a similar

position for the Department of M
video. He was a member of the Ge
Constitutional Assembly and has occ
various honorary posts in political
official societies.

In 1920 he was elected a member o
National Administrative Council. H
a member of the Uruguayan Societ
International Law and is the autho
addition to pamphlets and monogr
of the following works: *Confratern
americana*, which was awarded first
at the competition of the Press Associ
in 1900; *Lavalleja y Oribe*, 1902; *Ma
y Escuelas*, 1916.

ÍA STAGNERO DE MUNAR

Teacher.

. STAGNERO DE MUNAR, who has ıonoured place among the teachers ıay, began her pedagogical labours y early age. She was only twelve d when she was made assistant school presided over by Señora ollazo. Two years later, in 1874, her examination as schoolmistress Jniversity and obtained the grade :esaliente," which up to that time been given to any woman.

6, at the age of sixteen, she received ble mention; in 1877 she entered ool founded by the Society of of Popular Education for advanced in the following year she was :d teacher in grammar and com- and, on the death of José P.

Varela, the class which he had und
charge was entrusted to her. At
beginning of the year 1877 she obt
by competitive examination the c
of a school of the second grade, a
the end of the same year, also by con
tion, the charge of a third-grade s
In 1882 she was named principal o
National Boarding School for Girls,
recently created to provide schoo
tresses for the country, and when
boarding school was closed in 1898
to take its place the National Ins
for Girls was established, she cont
her work there.

Some years ago she reached the re
age, and on this occasion many distinc
were conferred upon her by the p
authorities and a special law gave
the title of Benemérita. In 1912 she
made honorary Principal of the Nc
Institute for Girls. In November,
she had the honour, as president o
committee, of unveiling the monu
to José Pedro Varela, erected in Montev

ERICO SUSVIELA GUARCH

Physician; diplomat.

ERICO SUSVIELA GUARCH, the son of Susviela and Carmen Guarch, was the sixteenth of August, 1863, in ideo, where he was educated at the ity. There he studied medicine, it abroad for his degree, which he d in Berlin in 1887 with a thesis *Laparatomías en Sud América.* ears later he got his title validated il. In 1889 he settled in Monte- nd began his administrative career rk in the War Department.

years earlier, in 1880, he had been ed Immigration Agent and Consul in y, and while awaiting his instruc- ccompanied the Rodríguez mission guay as Secretary in 1881; in 1886 made Chargé d'affaires, and in

1889 Resident Minister. In 189
was named Plenipotentiary to Gern
Austria, and Italy; in 1900 he was t
ferred to Brazil with the same rank
1910 he held the same position in Au
Hungary and Switzerland, and in 19
Germany, Sweden, and Norway.

During his diplomatic career Dr.
viela Guarch has represented his co
in congresses of various kinds bo
Europe and America. He was
President of the Latin-American Co
at Santiago, Chile, and Honorary
dent of the International Medical Co
at Berlin. He is an Honorary Mem
the National Academy of Medicine,
Society of Medicine and Surgery,
Historical and Geographical Institu
the National Museum, and of the Na
Society of Agriculture of Rio Janei
the Historical and Geographical Instit
São Paulo, Corresponding Member
Argentine Medical Society, and o
Royal Imperial Society of Physicia
Vienna. He has published many ar
etc., on medicine and cognate scienc

Duvimioso Terra

DUVIMIOSO TERRA

Lawyer; public man.

MIOSO TERRA, the son of Duvimioso
nd María Josefa Barboza, was
the thirtieth of March, 1856, at
but was educated at Montevideo,
e entered the University and took
ee as Advocate.
g the Presidency of Lieutenant-
Tajes he was a member of the
holding the portfolios of Worship,
and Public Instruction. He was
in Civil and Commercial Law in
r School at Montevideo, and when
tudies were separated he took
of the Civil Law course. After
nfall of the Tajes Government in
, 1891, he emigrated to Buenos
where he remained six years,
g himself to the practice of law.

He then returned to Uruguay and bec
a member of the University Cou
also of the Executive Committee of
National Party, to which he belo
For three legislative sessions he
occupied a seat in the House of Re
sentatives for the Department of Mo
video. His writings on political
legal questions are to be found scatt
in the Uruguayan Press. He has
published separately one volume, ent
Lecciones de Derecho Civil.

GABRIEL TERRA

Public man ; diplomat.

GABRIEL TERRA was born and educated Montevideo, where he won his degree Doctor of Laws and Jurisprudence at : University in the year 1895, after :senting a thesis on the public debt of uguay.

He has had an active public career in : fields of journalism, administration, d diplomacy, as well as in that of iversity teaching. He has been a :mber of the House of Representatives, d was a member of the Constitutional nvention for the Department of Rocha. 1915 he was appointed delegate to the mmercial and Financial Conference at ashington; he was President of the uguayan delegation to the International ıancial Commission in 1918, and

represented Uruguay at the inauguration
President Yrigoyen of Argentina. In
field of teaching he has held the positi
of Professor of Science and Finance
the High School of Commerce and
occupied the chair of Political Econo
in the University.

In 1917 he was appointed to repres
Uruguay as Minister to Italy, but gave
this position in the middle of the y
1919 to take, *ad interim*, the portfolio
Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which
passed to the Head of the Department
the Interior.

Among his published works are: *En
aula de Economía Política; La indust
lechera*, and *Estudio de la unificación
deudas del año 1883*.

CARLOS TRAVIESO

Public man ; teacher.

CARLOS TRAVIESO is a graduate of the University of the Republic and a prominent member of the Colorado Party. He has taken an active part in the political movements of the country for a considerable period. During the first revolutionary campaigns against President Batlle y Ordóñez, in 1903, he organized and commanded the First Battalion of National Guards, a volunteer organization. Since then he has held various posts in Parliament, where he served for several terms as Deputy, in the controlling organizations of the political party with which he is affiliated, and on the University Faculty. In 1905 he was elected Senator. He had the honour of being a member of the Constitutional Convention (1916–17) for

the Department of Canelones; he has served as Professor of Constitutional Law in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, and also as a teacher in the Department of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Harbour Works, a member also of the National Committee of the Colorado Party, and President of the Rivera Club.

AUGUSTO TURENNE

Physician.

AUGUSTO TURENNE, the son of F. A. Turenne and Úrsula Hugnet, was born on the fourth of July, 1870, and was educated in Montevideo. There, in 1887, he took his Bachelor's degree and entered the Medical School, where he was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894, on presenting a thesis entitled *Contribución al tratamiento quirúrgico de las cervicitis.*

While he was still a student, in 1892, he was designated head of the department of Photography and Photomicrography in the Medical School. When he graduated in 1894, he made his first voyage to Europe under a commission of the Government to study the preparation and application of the Roux anti-diphtheritic serum. At this time he also pursued courses in obstetrics

and gynæcology, in which he specialized. After his return to Montevideo, in 1907, he became Physician to the Military Health Bureau; he was Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology from 1903 to 1912; Physician of the Maciel Hospital from 1897 to 1914; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; member of the Council of Medicine from 1910 to 1913.

In 1911 he made his second journey to Europe, entrusted with a mission by the Public Ambulance and Dispensary Service to study the organizations for maternal protection, and by the Medical School to study the development of obstetrical and gynæcological methods. During his stay in Europe he pursued courses in Paris, Geneva, Lyons, and Berlin. In 1912 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics, and in 1915 Physician to the Bureau of Maternal Protection. In 1918 he was designated by the Faculty of Medicine Exchange Professor at Buenos Aires.

Dr. Turenne has taken part in various American and European congresses dating from the second Latin-American Congress

Montevideo up to the Second Child's ıgress (1919). He is a member of the iety of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro; ıorary member of the Medical Society Lima, 1908; member of the Medical iety of Paris, 1911; honorary associate the Belgian Society of Obstetrics and næcology, 1914; honorary member of Buenos Aires, Obstetric and Gynæ-ɔgy Society 1918. He has held the sidency of the Society of Medicine of ntevideo.

He is the author of more than sixty nographs published in the *Revista dica del Uruguay*, *Anales de Gynæ-ɣie*, *Revista de los Hospitales*, *Anales de Facultad de Medicina de Montevideo*, etc.

was chosen President of the Uruguayan delegation to the International Financial Commission; in 1919 he was appointed Minister to the United States, and in 1920 he was selected as official delegate of Uruguay to the Fifteenth International Congress against Alcohol, at Washington. He is an active member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law and has published a collection of his speeches under the title *Discursos Parliamentarios*.

ALVARO ARMANDO VASSEUR

Writer; government official.

ALVARO ARMANDO VASSEUR, known in the literary world by the pseudonym Américo Llano, is the son of Carlos Mária Vasseur, a native of Arras, France, and of Elizabeth Lagisquet de Pecot, a native of Las Bardes de Salis in the French Pyrenees, and was born on the third of May, 1878, in Montevideo. He was self-educated and at the age of fifteen migrated to Argentina, there to begin his first efforts in literature, contributing to various reviews and papers. Among his earliest productions were contributions to *El Mercurio de América,* and other periodicals of Buenos Aires. In 1900 he returned to Uruguay and was a member of the staff of the periodical *Nuevos Rumbos,* a short-lived publication of advanced views.

Among his earlier works may be mentioned: *El libro de las horas*, stories, 1899; *Musa votiva*, verses, 1900; *Sobre educación*, 1901; *A la conquista del Yo*, a novel, 1901; *Siluetas de cisplatinos ilustres*, 1902; *Nuestra Señora de la Tentación*, 1902; *Crítica social*, 1902; then for a time he produced little but poetry. In 1904 he published *Cantos Augurales* in Montevideo, and two years later, *Cantos del Nuevo Mundo*. These were followed by three more volumes of verse issued in San Sebastian, Spain: *A Flor de Alma* in 1907; *Cantos del Otro Yo*, and *Cantos del Penitente*. In 1911 he issued an enlarged edition of *Cantos del Nuevo Mundo* in Valencia, and in 1918 published *El Vino de la Sombra* in Madrid.

Meantime he had entered the consular service in which he has continued until now: in 1907 he became Consul at San Sebastian, Spain, where he remained until 1910; in 1911 he went to Naples, and remained in various cities of Italy until 1920; in 1921 he was appointed Consul at La Plata, Argentina. He entered also

ı the second phase of his career as ıor, by producing works in prose: ys, works of information and trans- ıns, as follows:

l memorial, Madrid, 1908; *Las In- ciones Occidentales*, historical studies, ıncia, 1910; *Gloria*, essays, Madrid, ;. His translations cover a wide ;e: *Poemas de Walt Whitman*, Valen- 1911; *Prosas de Sven Kierkegaard*, ırid, 1918; *Fantasmas de la China y Japón de Lafcadio Hearn*, Madrid, ;; *De Profundis, El Principe Feliz, y ; poemas de Oscar Wilde*, 1919; *ıdios de Literatura Inglesa e Italiana*, ols., Madrid, 1919; *El torno a "La na Comedia" de Dante Alighieri*, ıls., Madrid, 1919.

Carlos Vaz Ferreira

CARLOS VAZ FERREIRA

Teacher ; writer.

CARLOS VAZ FERREIRA, the son of Manuel Vaz Ferreira and Belen Ribeiro, was born on the fifteenth of October, 1873, in the city of Montevideo. There he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University and, while still very young, graduated with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He chose teaching as his profession and in a competitive examination won the chair of Philosophy in the Department of Secondary Instruction, in which he has since taught a variety of other subjects. He has been a member of the University Council and also of the General Board of Education, which he gave up to become Head of the Department of University Lectures, a post which was created

especially for him by the General Assembly at the suggestion of the Executive Department, inspired by a petition presented by representatives of the intellectual classes of the country. In 1918 he was named Chairman of the Committee on text-books.

Among his works are the following: *Curso expositivo de Psicologia Elemental*, several editions; *Apuntes de la lógica; Cuestiones escolares*, 1902; *Ideas y observaciones*, 1905; *Los problemas de la libertad*, 1907; *Conocimiento y acción*, 1908; *La exageración y el simplismo en pedagogía*, 1908; *Moral para intelectuales*, 1908; *El Pragmatismo*, 1908; *Lógica viva*, 1916, 1920; *Sobre la Propiedad de la Tierra*, 1918; *Pedagogia y cuestiones de enseñanza*, 1920; *Sobre la Percepción Métrica*, 1920.

María Eugenia Vaz Ferreira

MARÍA EUGENIA VAZ FERREIRA

MARÍA EUGENIA VAZ FERREIRA is considered by some critics to be the first poetess of the day in all America, certainly the greatest her country has yet produced; and by them her work is held to compare with that of her countryman Zorrilla de San Martín in intensity of sentiment, depth of emotion, and in the exquisite delicacy of its art.

Her verses are to be found scattered in a number of literary reviews and magazines on both sides the Río de la Plata, but up to the present she has done nothing towards collecting them for publication in book form. She is the author of two comedies; *La piedra filosofal* (which was put on a few years ago at the Teatro Solís) and *Los peregrinos*. She is also an

accomplished musician, both as executant and as composer.

At the present time she is Secretary to the University for Women and Professor of Literature in that Institution.

Alfredo Vázquez Acevedo

ALFREDO VÁZQUEZ ACEVEDO

Lawyer; teacher; public man.

ALFREDO VÁZQUEZ ACEVEDO, the son of Ramón Vázquez and Josefa Acevedo, was born in the year 1844 in Montevideo, but in the early years of his life lived at Buenos Aires, where he had his first schooling. His education was completed afterwards at Montevideo, where, when he was twenty-three years old, he obtained his degree as Advocate.

Soon afterwards he began to be interested in promoting the education of children, and is one of the founders of the Society of the Friends of Common School Education, on whose Board of Directors he served for a number of years. Meantime his professional attainments secured him a post in the legal department of the Republic, where he continued for some years,

first as Government Attorney in the Ex
tive and Treasury Departments from
to 1874, later in the legal branch
the Civil and Commercial Departm
from 1876 to 1879, and finally, from
to 1885, in the legal branch of the
Department.

For four years, from 1880 to 1884
was a member of the Board of Educa
and at this period wrote various sc
books, among them a very popular s
of reading books. During this time
at later periods he served also as R
of the University, from 1880 to
from 1884 to 1891, and 1895 to 1899.
twelve of these years he gave course
lectures on Forensic Practice, Civil
and Penal Law. He was also for se
terms a member of the Legislature
for one term Senator for the Departi
of San José, a post he gave up in 191
his election by the General Assembl
a member of the National Council of Ad
istration. When he was a membe
the National Constitutional Conventi
1916–17, and after the agreement bet

Colorado and National Parties had drawn up, he was elected President ıe Convention. He contributed to evision of the Penal Code and of the for Criminal Prosecution.

has written much, both in the daily and in more permanent forms. As as 1872 he was one of the editors ıe Nationalist newspaper *La Demo-ı*, and he is the author of the follow-ıorks: *Concordancia y anotaciones del ;o de Procedimiento Civil*, 1895 and ; *Proyecto de un nuevo Código de :dimiento Penal para la República ıtal del Uruguay*, 1895; and *Concor-:as y anotaciones del Código Penal*, 1898.

RICARDO VECINO

Physician ; public man.

DO VECINO, the son of Daniel was born in the year 1877, at leo, where he was educated in ols of the city and the University. : the medical career and took his s Doctor of Medicine and Surgery

as won distinction not only in s of his profession, but also as a t and a legislator. As a physician en interne of the Maciel Hospital, Professor of Pathology, Head Military Hospital, and a Member Council of the Public Ambulance ensary Service. As a public man erved as Deputy in three legisla- ons; he has been a Member of the tional Assembly, and also of the

executive committee of the Colorado
In his legislative career he has spec
in social and economic subjects, an
associated himself with acts on the
hour day and old age pensions. H
the delegate of Uruguay to the
national Congress for the unificat
methods in the analysis of food pro
held in Paris in 1911; he was also
missioned to study military sanitat
Europe and the organization of
military hospital. During his car
a journalist he was the editor of the
papers *La Reforma* and *La Razón*.

In 1919 the National Council of Ad
tration entrusted to him the po
of the Treasury, which he holds
present time.

Javier de Viana

JAVIER DE VIANA

Author.

JAVIER DE VIANA, whose studies of rural life in Uruguay are well known, is descended from José Joaquín de Viana, one of the Governors of Montevideo during the Spanish domination. He was born in 1872 and in his youth studied medicine, but abandoned this career to devote himself to literature, which he had already felt to be his chief vocation. For a number of years he lived in the provincial capital of Treinta y Tres, where he acted as editor-in-chief of the Nationalist periodical *La Prensa*. Since then he has been a resident of Buenos Aires. At the present time he is a constant contributor to publications on both banks of the Río Plata. In all his works he depicts the scenery and the psychology of the inhabitants of the

Uruguayan countryside in a manner
surpassed by any contemporary au
in the same field.

He has published the following bo
some of which have been through a nun
of editions: *Campo*, 1896; *Gaucha*, 1
Guri, 1901; *Macachines*; *Leña seca*, 1
Cuentos camperos, 1912; *Yuyos*; *Sob*
recado, 1919; *Abrojos*, 1919; *De la m*
hoja, 1920; *Paisanas*, 1920; *Ranchos*, 1

BLAS VIDAL

Teacher; public man.

VIDAL, the son of Blas Vidal and reira, was born on the sixteenth ıary, 1871, in Montevideo, where lied at the University, obtaining ıelor's degree in 1886 and his degree ocate in 1892, when he presented on *Cambios Extranjeros.*

as played a conspicuous part both intellectual and the political life ountry. He won the post of Pro- f Political Economy and Finance University and taught the same ; in the school of Commerce. In took part in the Revolution with k of Captain in the regiment com- by Dr. Claudio Williman, and Dr. Williman became President, idal served in his cabinet from 1907

Federico R. Vidiella

has been a Member of the Board of Directors of the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England from 1909 to 1916, and since 1919 to the present date (June 1921).

FELICIANO VIERA

Jurist; ex-President of the Republic.

ELICIANO VIERA, the son of General
ciano Viera and Petrona Borges,
born in 1872 in the town of Salto.
re he began his education at the
demy of Osimaní and Llerena, but
n he was fifteen went to Montevideo
entered the University. His studies
e interrupted by revolutionary out-
aks, which obliged his family to emi-
te to Argentina. During the Presidency
Lieut.-General Tajes, however, he re-
ned, renewed his studies, obtained his
ree of Bachelor at the age of twenty-
, and in 1898 received his degree of
ocate, after presenting a thesis on
libertad de reunión.
n the same year he began his political
er with an appointment to a post in

the Council of State, created by the then President Cuestas. This position Viera resigned very soon after receiving the appointment. Later in the same year the Government nominated him Civil Governor and head of the Police in the Department of Artigas, and in 1899 he was elected Deputy for El Salto. He was re-elected Deputy in 1901, and during his second term took a prominent position in furthering important measures, afterwards converted into laws, which met with the approval of the Press of all parties.

At the beginning of the revolution of 1904, President Batlle y Ordóñez put under Viera's charge the 9th Battalion of the National Guard, and in 1905 he was again elected Deputy for El Salto, and one year afterwards Senator for the Department of Rivera. On entering the Upper House, he soon became its presiding officer, a position which he kept during the six years of his senatorship.

When Batlle again became President, Viera was entrusted with the portfolio

f the Interior, at this time the most nportant cabinet position in the administration. Here he remained until 1915, hen the General Assembly appointed im President of the Republic. While he as President the public peace was never isturbed, notwithstanding the serious and omplicated problems that presented themelves to him for solution among them the nportant one of constitutional reform, hich gave to Uruguay its new organic harter Even during the European War hich lasted almost the whole of his presintial term, and which disturbed the ructure of government in so many counes, Viera was always equal to the occasion. was during his administration that Uruy broke off relations with Germany and ame one of the allied nations which nded the cause of right and democracy. 1916 the French Government beed upon Dr. Viera the Cross of the n of Honour, a decoration which, by itive enactment, he was allowed to

1919 Dr. Viera transmitted the

presidential power to his successor Dr. Baltasar Brum, and assumed the post in the National Council of Administration to which he had been designated, it being his prerogative, by reason of his rank as ex-President, to occupy the presidency of this new committee for the space of two years.

CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL

Journalist; author.

NSTANCIO C. VIGIL, the son of Con-
io C. Vigil and Ventura Olidem, was
on the fourth of September, 1876,
e town of Rocha, but he received his
ıtion in Montevideo at the University,
e he took his degree of Bachelor of
ce and Letters in 1896.

r twenty-seven years he has been
e in journalism, both as manager
editor of important publications
ıe zone of the Río Plata. In this
:ity, he has worked zealously; he
founded and directed a number of
ıals, including *El Uruguay*, *El Derecho*,
rensa, and *La Alborada*, of Monte-
); and in Buenos Aires he has been
ɔf the founders of *Pulgarcito*, a very
:ssful satirical paper, *Germinal*, *Mundo*

Argentino, Atlántida, El Gráfico, Billiken, a monthly publication for ch with a large circulation. He has contributed to numerous other American and European newspaper magazines. He is the founder and di of the publishing business Ed Atlántida, which is now issuing publications, and he is author o following works: *Sinceridad, Memorias del doctor Brain*, 1913 *clero católico y la educación*, 1915; *M artificial: sus causas y sus remedios, El Erial*, the first edition of which app in 1914, a work read all over South Ar and favourably mentioned by Eur writers.

Doctor
Felipe Villegas Zuñiga
Directora la Bibl.ca Nacional

FELIPE VILLEGAS ZÚÑIGA

Public man.

FELIPE VILLEGAS ZÚÑIGA, the son of Cesáreo Villegas and Felicia García de Zúñiga, was born on the twelfth of January, 1832, in Montevideo, where he was educated. Other activities intervening, he did not take his degree of Advocate at the University until March, 1875.

While a young man Villegas acted as notary in the celebrated compact of union between Generals Flores and Oribe. Later, in 1863, he was First Lieutenant in the National Guard and participated in most of the fighting of that period until, on the tenth of January, 1875, he saw his brother Isaac fall mortally wounded at his side in the Cathedral.

Years before that he had entered the

Government service: in 1864 he had the post of clerk in the Ministry of War and Marine; after receiving his degree he became Government Solicitor in 1876, and in the same year was made Vice-President of the University Club, now the Ateneo. In 1877 he was chosen Vice-President of the Society of the Friends of Popular Education; in 1882 he was made a member of the University Council, a position which he occupied for three years; in the same year he was appointed Associate Judge; thence he was promoted to the bench of the Superior Court; in 1888 he became a member of the Patriotic League for Education, and was on three occasions a member of the Board of Control of the Constitutional Party—in 1887, 1892, and 1903. From 1905 to the present time he has been Librarian of the National Library.

Because of the many services rendered his party, his political associates at Rocha and Canelones urged his nomination as Deputy, but he always declined this honour. In 1915 he was appointed chairman of the committee chosen by the Government to

)lish the works of the Savant Larrañaga. Director of the National Library the ıour fell to him of presiding over the :monies that took place on the occasion the First Centennial of this institution :he month of May, 1916.

GUILLERMO WEST

Soldier.

GUILLERMO WEST was born on the eighteenth of September, 1866, in Montevideo, and was educated there at the city schools and at the Military Academy, which he entered as a cadet in 1885, when he was eighteen years old, and left in 1889, with the rank of Ensign. He was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant in 1890; was made First Lieutenant in 1892; Captain in 1894; Brevet-Major in 1897; Major in 1899; Lt.-Colonel in 1903; Colonel in 1906, and finally, in 1911, during the administration of Dr. Williman, attained the rank of Brigadier-General.

General West has been assigned to many duties, among which are the following: Instructor in Geography and Grammar in the Military Academy in 1894; Officer

Commanding the First Battalion of Police at Canelones in 1894; the command of the Fourth Battalion of National Guards in 1898; the command of the Fifth Infantry in 1906; Prefect and Head of Police in Montevideo from 1908 to 1911; Member of the Council of the National Ambulance Service in 1910.

General West saw active service in 1904. In addition to the duties of his profession, he has interested himself a great deal in architecture and has designed several public and private buildings.

Cl. Wichmann

CLAUDIO WILLIMAN

Ex-President of the Republic.

ıUDIO WILLIMAN, the son of José nan and Antonia González, was born ıe second of September, 1863, in evideo, and there was educated in hools and at the University, obtain- ıis degree of Doctor of Laws and l Sciences in the year 1887.

ım his youth he was devoted to ing, and it will be convenient to con- his academic career before describing ctivities in public life. As early as Dr. Williman was giving courses in ematics and physics at the Uruguayan o and at the University Society. In he was elected to the Chair of cs in the University, and in the year he was appointed to the professor- of the same subjects in the Military

there taken prisoner with many of the young men who had joined the revolution. His release closed the first cycle of his political activities, and for many years he devoted himself exclusively to the work of a professor, to the management of the University, and to the details of his law practice.

His political career began in earnest some years later. In the elections of 1898 he was chosen a member of the administrative Junta of Montevideo and held the position of Treasurer; at the same time he was elected a member of the Electoral Board. In 1903 President Cuestas offered him the Ministry of Public Improvements, but he refused office. When the revolution of 1904 broke out he was entrusted with the command of the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard, and in April of the same year was appointed Minister of the Interior. Some months afterwards, when the Minister of War and Marine, General Vázquez, was engaged on active duty at the front, the portfolio of this Department was also

entrusted to Williman, and he was still performing the duties of both Departments when peace was made, in September, 1904.

In 1907 the General Assembly elected him President of the Republic for the period 1907 to 1911, a choice which was acclaimed by a popular demonstration. The Government of Dr. Williman was marked in international relations by the action taken on the part of the executive in negotiations with the Chancellery of Brazil, and which had as its consequence the historic treaty by which the waters of the Merim Lagoon and of the River Yaguarón were placed under the joint control of the two countries on its banks. This treaty became the basis of the strong bond of friendship existing to-day between Uruguay and Brazil; while the course he took in his dealings with the Argentine Government led to the entente which crystallized in the treaty signed during the administration of Sáenz Peña-Ramírez, by which the *status quo* was established in the matter of the Río de

la Plata, a problem which had induced a crisis in the relations of the two nations.

In matters of internal affairs, Dr. Williman's administration marked a period of progress, shown by the great public works either begun or concluded and by the voluminous body of laws passed. In regard to the public works associated with his administration, in addition to the University buildings already mentioned may be noted, in Montevideo, the prolongation and completion of the Boulevard Artigas to the south; the completion of the Avenida Brazil; that of the Rambla Pocitos; the building of the Agricultural Market; the construction of Military and Naval School buildings and of the barracks of the Blandengues Regiment, of police stations, and of groups of school buildings, etc.

Outside Montevideo, in the Departments, constant attention was given to highway construction, to the building of bridges, sanitation, municipal utilities, canals, drainage, harbour improvements, extension of railways, the results of which were con-

spicuously apparent in the financial surplus registered in the annual budgets. A great deal of this activity was directly due to President Williman's administration. One of its achievements which, however, deserves special notice was the building of three hundred and ninety-two new schools, nearly all in the rural districts. Besides this, the wireless telegraphy system was established and two modern cruisers, *Montevideo* and *Uruguay*, were acquired, the first modern naval units to be placed in commission in the country.

At the end of his term he placed the reins of government in the hands of his successor and sailed for Europe for a much-needed rest. There he spent the year 1911, and on his return to Uruguay was, as has already been mentioned, chosen Rector of the University for the second time. He is at present President of the Bank of the Republic and of the Ateneo. He is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour of France.

Gerónimo Zolesi

GERÓNIMO ZOLESI

Journalist.

GERÓNIMO ZOLESI, the son of Domingo Zolesi and María Leonardini, was born on the twenty-fifth of May, 1875, in the city of Montevideo.

Journalism attracted him from the first and he has followed it all his life. He began in Buenos Aires in 1899, as editor of the magazine *El Hogar Cristiano*. Together with Professor Luis Morandi, he founded the Municipal Observatory of the Prado, and in 1900 acted as its Secretary and Assistant Director. This position was continued when the Observatory was nationalized, and here he remained until 1910, when he became official of the first class in the Pedagogical Museum. At the same time, the Government appointed him *interim* Director of the Observatory,

which was now called the National Physico-Climatological Institute, of which, since 1912, he has held the post of sub-Director.

On the initiative of Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, who was then Rector of the University, Zolesi was made a member of the teaching staff, and he has continued to give courses in grammar and physical geography in the University and also in the principal secondary schools: the Instituto Universal, the Instituto Universitario, the Colegio Uruguayo, and the Escuela Elbio Fernández. In this last institution he has had charge of secondary studies since the year 1915 and is Chairman of its Board of Control.

Meanwhile, in 1905, he began to write articles on the editorial staff of *El Tiempo* and kept up his contributions to this paper until 1907, when he joined the staff of *El Siglo*, of which he became editor-in-chief. The management of this paper put into his charge the production, in 1913, of the volume to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of *El Siglo*, an exten-

publication which gives a summary
of all the aspects of Uruguayan
onal life from the year 1863 on.
ñor Zolesi is the author of numerous
ographs and scientific articles, par-
larly on the subject of meteorology
general terrestrial physics. These
cs were published in the bulletins
the year-book of the Physico-Climato-
al Institute or in the daily papers
Montevideo and Argentina. In 1920
was elected Treasurer of the Society
ne Friends of Education.

Juan Zorrilla de Sn Martín

JUAN ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN

Author; lawyer; diplomat.

JUAN ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN, the son of Manuel Zorrilla de San Martín and Alejandrina del Pozo, was born on the twenty-eighth of December, 1855, in Montevideo. He began his education at the Colegio of the Immaculate Conception of Santa Fé, Argentina, spent three years at the University of Montevideo, from 1868 to 1871, returned to the Colegio, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1873, then went to Santiago, Chile, where he studied at the University and obtained the degree of Advocate in 1877.

On returning to Montevideo, he took up the judicial career in 1878 and became Judge in the Department of Montevideo and then Judge of First Instance, a post

he abandoned to pursue the profession of Advocate.

In 1885 he left the country to take part in the Revolution of Quebracho, and two years afterwards was elected Deputy for the term 1887–90. At the end of his term he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid and also President of the Commission to represent Uruguay on the occasion of the American Historical Exposition. He then went to Paris on a similar diplomatic mission in 1894. In 1898 he was sent on a special mission as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See and returned to Uruguay the same year.

In 1910 he represented Uruguay at Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile, on the occasion of the Centenary of Independence; in 1917 he was elected to the Constitutional Assembly, but because he was a University Professor could not take the position. In 1920 he was appointed President of the Embassy to represent Uruguay at the inauguration of President Gondra of Paraguay.

Dr. Zorrilla is Professor of Æsthetics in the Faculty of Architecture; he is the

Government representative on the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Republic; President of the Franco-American Society of Uruguay; President of the Uruguayan Historical and Geographical Institute; a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law and of the Hague Tribunal, and a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Letters of Madrid.

Distinguished as his public services have been, it is upon his attainments as an author that his reputation chiefly rests. This phase of his career began forty-five years ago with the publication of his first book, and was continued for a considerable period in the field of journalism. On his return from Chile in 1877 he founded *El Bien Público*, a Catholic periodical which is still in existence. Since then he has been a voluminous contributor to reviews and newspapers.

He is the author of the following works: *Notas de un himno*, his first poetry, Santiago, Chile, 1876; *La leyenda patria*, a poem, 1879; *Tabaré*, a poem, 1888, of which many editions have been

published in America and Europe, which has been translated into Italian and has also been reproduced on the screen; *Resonancias del camino*, essays of travel, 1904; *Huerto cerrado*, 1898; *Conferencias y discursos*, 1904; *La epopeya de Artigas*, historical biography, 1910; *La profecía de Ezequiel*, a poem inspired by the recent war, 1921.

Juan Antonio Zubillaga

JUAN ANTONIO ZUBILLAGA

Journalist; author.

JUAN ANTONIO ZUBILLAGA, the son of Antonio Zubillaga and Olivia Barrios, was born on the eighteenth of December, 1870, in the city of Montevideo, where he pursued his studies.

He showed, as a young man, a decided vocation for literature and became a disciple of the historian and statesman Francisco Bauzá. In 1892 he was a constant contributor to the *Revista de Ciencias* of Montevideo, and later to the *Revista Nacional de Literatura.* In 1896 and 1897 he published his first work in permanent form and made his mark with his novel, *Zebedeo.* He served meantime as a member of the editorial staff of the newspapers *La Prensa* and *El Censor,* founded by Enrique Kubly. He acted

also for a time as editor of the daily newspaper, *Montevideo Noticioso*, on which he collaborated with Dr. Juan B. Schiaffino. In 1898 he joined with Rodó, Pérez Petit, and Martínez Vigil in establishing the newspaper *El Orden;* in 1903, with Enrique Kubly, he founded the daily paper *La Reforma*, and in 1906 he became editor of the daily paper *La Razón*.

Somewhat later he removed to Buenos Aires, and there in 1911 and 1912 he was, in association with Dr. Francisco Uruburu and Mariano de Vedia, editor of *La Mañana*, in which he wrote both the editorials and his celebrated sketches, *Gente Eximia*. Besides, he contributed over his own signature to the Argentine papers *El Tiempo, El País*, and *La Nación* of Buenos Aires, and *La Capital* of Rosario de Santa Fé. He wrote also for the magazines, *Nosotros, Caras y Caretas*, and others. He has been successively Assistant sub-Director and Director of the National Library of Montevideo.

He is the author, apart from his political writing, of the following books: *La*

prensa independiente; Sátiras e ironías; Crítica literaria; La obra de Rodó; Nuevos estudios críticos; Historia de la lengua y literatura castellanas.

Of his *Gente Eximia,* the critic Rodó wrote that they revealed his power as an observer and a psychologist. Of his *Crítica Literaria,* Zorrilla de San Martín has said, they give evidence of "exceptional gifts of thought and expression."

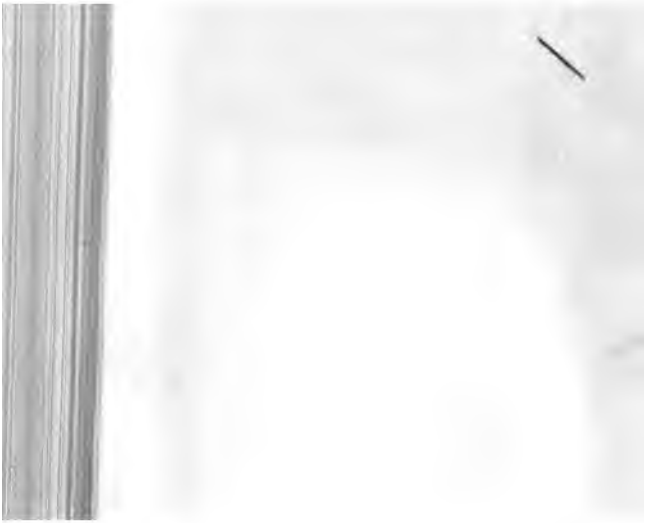
Alberto Zum Felde

ALBERTO ZUM FELDE

Author; journalist.

ALBERTO ZUM FELDE, the son of Emilio zum Felde and Josefa Albordi, was born on the thirtieth of May, 1888, in Montevideo. He has held the position of Chief Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and he is at present Secretary of the National Library. He has been head of the editorial staff of *El Diario*, writing under the name of "Aurelio del Hebrón." For a time he was editor in chief of *El Día*. He has taken an active part in political life as a publicist and orator, and is now a member of the House of Deputies.

Most of his writings will be found in the Journals and reviews in the La Plata district; he has published the following volumes: *Domus Aurea*, 1908; *El Huanakauri*, 1911; *Proceso Histórico del Uruguay*, 1919; *Crítica de la Literatura Uruguayo*.



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